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INDIAN PORT CITIES RAIDED

Sumatra Under Control as N.E.I. Commander Surrenders

3,100 Prisoners Captured, Including 30 British Officers

KUTA RAJA TAKEN

Complete subjugation of the whole of Sumatra consequent on the surrender of the Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies forces on the island was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at noon Tuesday. It was further announced that the war prisoners taken in the northern and central districts of Sumatra totaled 3,100, comprising 1,000 Netherlands East Indies, 900 British, and 1,200 other troops.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique reads as follows:—

"1. The Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies forces in Sumatra surrendered to Imperial Army Units on March 27 at Kuta Raja, and thus the whole of Sumatra was subjugated with brilliant results.

"2. The number of prisoners taken in the northern and central parts of Sumatra totaled 3,100, including some 1,000 Netherlands East Indies, some 900 British and about 1,200 other troops. Of these prisoners, the British soldiers were those who, with their ships sunk during their flight from Singapore, had managed to land on the island of Sumatra. Among them were thirty air officers including a lieutenant-colonel.

"Note. The Commander-in-Chief who has surrendered was dispatched to Sumatra in January this year to take command of the Netherlands East Indies troops there. On the landing of Imperial Army Units on the island, he, with the troops under his command, fled into mountain recesses."

STARTED WITH PALEMBANG OCCUPATION

As the above communique by the Imperial Headquarters indicates, the entire island of Sumatra was placed under Japanese occupation with the surrender of the Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies troops on the island on March 27. The campaign against Sumatra Island was started immediately after the occupation of Singapore. The surprise descent of Japanese parachute units on Palembang on February 17 marked the beginning of this campaign. On the following day, Muarabungo was occupied and two days later Tandjeonkarang was taken. On February 23, Samangka Bay was brought under Japanese sway, and the occupation of Benkoelen took place the following day. On March 4, the Japanese Forces took possession of Jambi. In this way, Japanese control was established over the central and southern parts of the island.

At dawn on March 12, crack Japanese Army Units effected bloodless landings at various key points in the northern part of Sumatra, and on the same day they occupied Kuta Raja, a key point at the northern extremity of Sumatra and other important points. On March 27, as was already mentioned, the Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies forces on the island surrendered to the Japanese, with the result that the entire island was brought under complete Japanese control. The successful conclusion of this campaign, together with the occupation of the Malay Peninsula and the occupation of Java Island, achieved some time ago, has placed the Pacific corridor completely in Japanese hands. The Indian Ocean, which is Britain's life line, is now exposed to Japan's direct menace.

Kuta Raja is an old capital established by the Atjehs, and the mountain range south of the town was the old battlefield where the Atjehs resisted the invasion of the Dutch troops for 30 long years. The town is 600 kilometers from Medan, and has a population of 15,000. It is the metropolis of the State of Atjeh. It is, so to speak, a town of soldiers, possessing, as it does, four big barracks. It also boasts a perfect army hospital. An extensive parade ground is laid down in the suburbs of the town. Before the outbreak of the present war, one regiment of troops was stationed there. In order to provide against the possible revolt of the Atjehs, one half of this army force was recently quartered in many towns and villages. The State of Atjeh occupies an important point in the line of communication between the West and the East. With a view to establishing her control over this key point, Britain caused the Netherlands to convert the region into a separate State.

ARMS SURRENDER ORDERED

De Gaullists to Penalize Possessors In Syria

Transocean

ANKARA, March 24.—The de Gaullist headquarters in Syria and Lebanon has issued a last warning to possessors of arms to turn them over before the end of the month. Heavy penalties are promised those who fail to surrender their arms in accordance with official regulations, it was reported.

The Syrian press intimated that house-to-house searches may be conducted next month.

UNDER MILITARY CONTROL

New Australian Order Affects Islands In Torres Strait

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—Francis Forde, Australian Army Minister, today issued an order placing Thursday Island and other islands in the Torres Strait under military control, a dispatch reaching here today from Canberra said.

The Papuan areas, however, which are within a 100-mile radius of Thursday Island, are excluded from military control, the report added.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ISSUANCE OBSERVED TODAY BY JAPANESE

100,000,000 People to Reaffirm Pledge to Crush United States and Britain

JUSTICE MINISTER TO TALK

Record of Yamashita-Percival Meeting in Singapore to Be Broadcast by JOAK

The fourth Imperial Rescript Observance Day will be observed throughout the Japanese Empire today. Radio lectures will be held under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to renew the determination of the entire nation.

Kunihiko Okura, president of the Okura Spiritual Culture Study Institute, will broadcast a lecture on the Imperial Rescript at 6:30 a.m. taking advantage of the hour of "National Pledging."

Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura is also on the program. He will speak on "The War of Greater East Asia and Protection of Juvenile Folk" at 7:40 p.m., the regular neighborhood association meeting hour.

Kunio Kishida, Director of the Cultural Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, is another who will broadcast. His lecture is entitled "Practice of War Victory Livelihood."

Taking advantage of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day, the JOAK Radio Station will broadcast recorded sound effects of the actual warfare at Singapore, including the general attacks of February 8, 9 and 10, the severest battle at Bukit Timah. A record of the historic interview between Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Malay Area, and Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, Defense Commander of Singapore, at the Ford Motorcar Factory north of Bukit Timah, will be broadcast for 10 minutes from 6:20 to 6:30 p.m.

NOTED BELGIAN AVIATOR PASSES AT AGE OF 60

Olieslagers Sets 3 World Records in Altitude, Long-Distance, Endurance Flying

Transocean

ANTWERP, March 26.—Jan Olieslagers, famous Belgian aviation pioneer, died here yesterday at the age of 60.

Olieslagers established three world records, namely, an altitude record of 1,724 meters, a long-distance record of 62 kilometers and an endurance flight record of 7 hours 18 minutes.

These three records were established with a small Bleriot monoplane with a 40 h.p. engine.

During the World War, Olieslagers was one of the most successful Belgian war aces, with 15 enemy planes downed to his credit.

MORE JAPANESE INTERNED

Authorities Search Home of Interpreter to Rio Embassy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 6.—Brazilian authorities in Rio de Janeiro, on March 31, interned Yutaka Shiin and Hideo Aragaki, Domei and Asahi correspondents in Brazil, respectively, as well as members of the Rio de Janeiro branches of Mitsui Bussan and the Brazilian Development Company, it was reported here from Rio de Janeiro today.

Simultaneously, it was reported that the Brazilian authorities searched the home of a Japanese interpreter attached to the Japanese Embassy in Rio de Janeiro.

Allied Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—The United States Navy Department today announced the sinking of a medium-type British merchantman off the Atlantic coast of the United States, a report received here from Washington disclosed.

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by our Great illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Released by the Board of Information, December 8, 1941.)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

AUSTRALIA TO CONTROL COTTON AND SILK STOCKS

SAIGON, April 17.—Cotton and silk were placed under Government control by an order issued in Canberra today, according to reports reaching here from Australia.

The report disclosed that under this order, bales of unprocessed silk shall not be opened except to meet Commonwealth orders, and important spun cotton shall not be sold without permission. Moreover, all traders were ordered to send in returns of the quantity of unprocessed silk and spun cotton that they were holding.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Australian Supplies Department issued an order calling for a drastic curtailment in the production of all rubber goods. This order prohibited the holding of tire reserves, and called for a 50 per cent reduction in tire production.

WAVELL'S OFFER FAILS TO WIN OVER INDIANS

SAIGON, April 7.—The Stockholm press reported that despite the participation of General Sir Archibald C. Wavell in the talks on India, the fate of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission still remained in the balance. The papers disclosed that Wavell failed to win over the Indian leaders and added that the Indian National Congress Party was especially dissatisfied with the impression created by his talks. Pandit Nehru told an American correspondent that he did not intend to meet General Wavell again, and Mahatma Gandhi was reported to have left New Delhi discontented.

U.S. FORCED TO INSURE LATIN AMERICAN VESSELS

BUENOS AIRES, April 7.—The shortage of bottoms for inter-American shipping has compelled the United States Congress to pass legislation authorizing the Maritime Commission to insure ships of the other American countries, it was revealed here today.

The Axis submarine threat in both the Atlantic and the Pacific had forced Latin American shipowners to keep their vessels idle, because private underwriters either refused to insure them or asked such high rates that it made shipping unprofitable, the report added.

HISTORIC CAMPAIGN FOUGHT IN MALAYA VIVIDLY DESCRIBED

Army Officer Responsible for Brilliant Strategy Gives Graphic Account

LANDING AT 3:40 A.M.

Commander-in-Chief Was Among First to Step Ashore At Singora

The Malay campaign in which the Singapore base was reduced by the Imperial Japanese Forces within 70 days from the time the historic operation was started was described by an officer responsible for the strategy in a talk to the Press, according to Domei.

The officer, who recently returned to Japan from Malaya, began with an account of the landing of Japanese Forces at Singora which took place on the morning of December 8, 1941, the day when the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was issued. He said:

Landing on December 8

"Our landing at Singora took place at 3:40 a.m. December 8.

"The Commander-in-Chief was among the first to land. This constituted a departure from precedent. We had hotly debated exactly when the commander should land. The common sense view was that the landing of the Commander-in-Chief should be after the landing of a division of troops in the vanguard of his army.

"The Commander-in-Chief insisted, however, that he would go with the commander of the first division to land.

"From what ship the Commander-in-Chief should land also was a question. The Navy proposed that he should use a warship, holding that it would be dangerous for him to go by a transport.

"This proposal, however, met with the opposition of the Army, which pointed out that it would be impossible for a man to command an army from a warship.

"In offering to go with the commander of the first division to land, the Commander-in-Chief presumably was motivated by the desire to share his fortune with his army. There was reason to believe that he had entered into an agreement with the commander of the division by which the latter was to assume the command of the army if the former was killed during the landing of the division.

"We boarded one of the first group of vessels which were to take our forces to Singora. When we landed, we were delighted to see lamps burning brightly from the homes of the town. It was evident that there were no regulations for light control in force in the town.

Landing Successful

"Our landing operations were highly successful. We spoke to the residents but they could not understand us. We proceeded to the Japanese consulate. The staff members of the consulate were abroad. Evidently they still were not aware of our landing.

"A company of troops was sent to the British consulate. At the sight of the Japanese, many watch dogs kept by the consulate began barking furiously. Brandishing rifles, the men pushed back the beasts and made their way into the interior of the consulate.

"We were met by the consul. He spoke to me in English. I could not understand him.

"When he was finally made to understand that we were from Japan, he was in open-eyed amazement.

"Accompanied by Consul Katsuno, we then went to the police station. It was 4:30 a.m. When we approached the back gate of the station we were fired on. Thereupon, we left our automobiles and crawling on all fours we reached the gate.

"We shouted: 'The Japanese Army has come to save you. Cease firing. Take us to the chief of the station.' We saw the chief of the station with whom we made necessary arrangements.

"At 3 p.m. we boarded automobiles and went in the direction of the border. While on our way, we received information indicating that hostilities were going on near the border between Thai officials and British troops. It was clear that no

(Continued on Page 2)

Cocanada and Vizagapatam Bombed by Japanese Air Units

BAY OF BENGAL HIT

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—The first air raid on the Indian mainland was carried out today by Japanese Air Units which fiercely bombed the port of Cocanada, in the northeastern part of Madras Presidency, according to information received here from London.

Located approximately 600 kilometers northeast of Madras, Cocanada has a population of 41,000. It has been known as a key strategic point for the defense of the eastern coast of India.

KEY MADRAS PORTS SEVERELY BOMBED

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—Vizagapatam and Cocanada, two important ports in the northeastern part of Madras Presidency facing the Bay of Bengal, were bombed today, the British High Command in India officially announced, according to information reaching here from New Delhi.

Japanese warships loaded with guns and aircraft made several assaults on British merchantmen in the Bay of Bengal, the announcement added.

MERCHANTMEN IN BENGAL BAY ATTACKED

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—British military authorities in India today announced that Japanese Naval Forces have carried out a surprise onslaught in the Bay of Bengal, attacking several merchantmen, the Associated Press reported from New Delhi. These Japanese Naval Forces are believed to be the same units which raided Colombo yesterday, the announcement added.

PEOPLE OF CEYLON NOT COOPERATING

Domei

BERLIN, April 6.—Despite desperate propaganda spread by British authorities, the people in Ceylon will not cooperate with the British, prominent Singhalese circles in Bangkok revealed today, according to a German News Agency dispatch received here today from the Thai capital.

Ceylonese are dismissing British propaganda as mere wishful thinking designed to mislead the public opinion in India, the same report added.

The people of Ceylon are fully aware that the present disastrous situation in India simply is a sequel to British exploitation and maladministration. They know well, therefore, what will be the result if they collaborate with the British.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FETES THAI AMBASSADOR

Chayanama and Embassy Officials Lunch With Japanese Industrial Leaders

Nai Direk Chayanama, Thai Ambassador to Japan, was guest of honor at a lunch given by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry at the Imperial Hotel Tuesday.

Present at the function were important members of the Thai Embassy in Tokyo, Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, Sotaro Ishiwata, former Finance Minister, Takashi Isaka, President of the Japan Economic Federation, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, president of the Japan Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, and other leaders of Japanese Industrial finance.

Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, made an address, to which the Thai Ambassador responded.

OSHIMA EN ROUTE TO SOFIA

Ambassador to Berlin Meets Minister To Budapest

Domei

BUDAPEST, April 6.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Ambassador Oshima was welcomed at the station by Toshitaka Okubo, Japanese Minister to Hungary, as well as by members of the German Legation here.

Ambassador Oshima shortly will leave here for Sofia to meet Tadashi Kurihara, Japanese Ambassador to Turkey, who is waiting in Sofia for his arrival.

N.Y.-LISBON AIR SERVICE TO BE DISCONTINUED SOON

Pan-American Airways to Establish New Route With Terminus at Ireland

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—Pan-American Airways has decided to discontinue its New York-Lisbon route, reputed as the fastest mail and passenger service connecting the United States and the European Continent, in the near future, according to a report received here from British sources today.

The report added, that the New York-Lisbon route will be substituted by a new New York-Ireland direct service.

CHINESE REDS DECIMATED

Japanese Units Driving on Toward Tsichengchen

Domei

ON HOPEI FRONT, April 7.—The Japanese Fujikawa-Kanai units, together with the peace preservation corps of the Nanking Government, yesterday spotted and annihilated about 300 Communist remnants in the hilly district 40 kilometers west of the walled town of Tsienanhsien, in northern Hopei Province.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Takeuchi, Udaka and Inuru detachments, which decimated the enemy Second Brigade on April 3, now are continuing a steady drive in the mountainous region around Tsichengchen, 50 kilometers west of Tsienan.

YUZAWA REPORTS ON ELECTION SITUATION

Good Results Attained Thanks To All-Round Collaboration Of Authorities

CABINET HOLDS SESSION

Reports on Railway Fare Raise, Shipping and Power Distribution Also Made

Thanks to close collaboration between the central and local authorities, good results have been attained in the recommendation system of candidates for the forthcoming general election, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa stated in his report concerning the election situation made at the regular Cabinet meeting Tuesday morning, according to Domei.

The meeting was opened at 11 o'clock, and attended by Premier General Hideki Tojo and all of his Cabinet Ministers. Following the Home Minister's report, Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta and Communications Minister Ken Terashima, respectively reported on the raise of railway fares and the shipping and power distribution conditions.

Home Minister Yuzawa, in his report, pointed out that the announcement by the candidates of their candidacy had been made quite early this year, in comparison with the general elections in 1936 and 1937. He also added that the most noteworthy feature this time is the declaration of candidacy by the so-called "new men."

A total of 695 persons had declared their candidacy by 9 o'clock Monday night, the Home Minister disclosed, of whom 280 are candidates recommended by the Yokusan Seiji Taisei Kyogikai, or the newly-created election recommendation body.

The Tohokai, political party headed by Seigo Nakano, announced the official recommendation of 35 candidates, of whom 28 have already taken necessary steps for their candidacy. The remaining 387 men are the so-called free candidates or those recommended by other groups, he declared.

According to the figures revealed by Home Minister Yuzawa, of the total of 695 persons who already have announced their candidacy, 407 have never been elected to the Diet, while 248 others held seats in the House as the result of the 1937 election and 40 others were once members of the Diet.

The election situation on the third day, Monday, after the promulgation of the Imperial decree announcing the date of the general election, as disclosed by the Home Minister, follows:

	1942	1937	1936
New Men	407	50	138
Present Members ..	248	93	167
Former Members ..	40	12	43
Total	695	155	348

The Cabinet meeting adjourned at 11:30 o'clock.

PRESENT DANISH ENVOY TO LONDON DISMISSED

Actions of Count Reventlow Stated to Be Incompatible With National Interests

Transocean

COPENHAGEN, March 25.—The Danish Minister to London, Count Reventlow, and various other members of the Danish diplomatic and consular services in Great Britain, have been dismissed from their posts, according to an announcement here yesterday.

This measure was taken, it is stated, following confirmation of foreign press reports that Count Reventlow had accepted the honorary chairmanship of the "Society of Free Danes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland,"—the activities of which are declared here to be incompatible with Danish national interests.

In addition to Count Reventlow, persons dismissed from the service of the Danish State include Counselor of Legation Rasmussen and four officials of the Legation and Consulate-General in London, who openly supported Count Reventlow and declined to obey the instructions of the Danish Government.

INFLATION SEEN IN SYRIA AS GOLD HITS NEW HIGH

Banknote Circulation 5 Times That of Pre-War Days Despite Slack in Trade

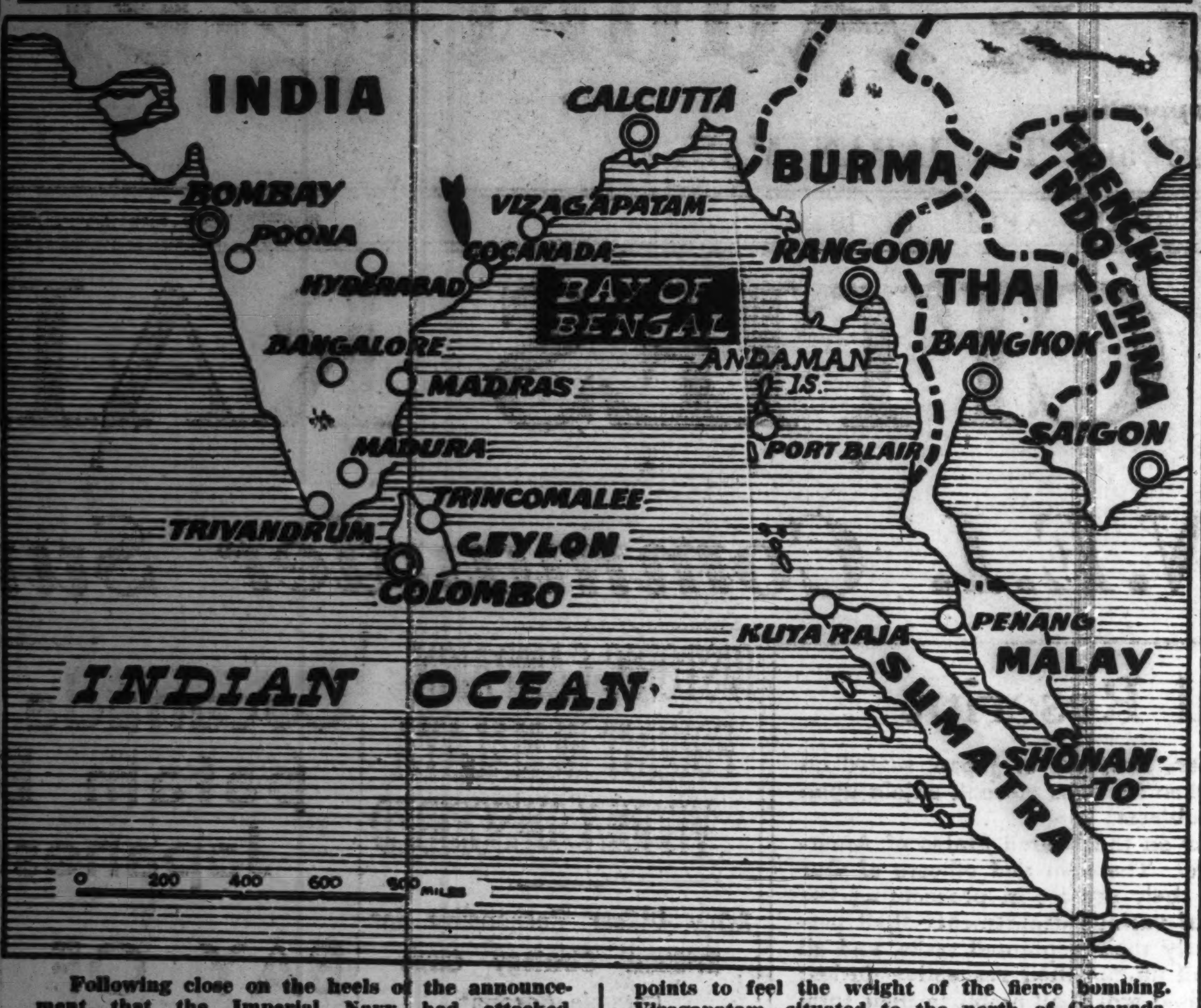
Transocean

ANKARA, March 26.—The gold price in Syria and Lebanon is rising by leaps and bounds as the British gold pound is now worth 43 Syrian or Lebanese pounds. This rise is a sequel to the considerable increase of the bank note circulation which, according to banking circles in Syria, has an inflationary tendency.

Much money is needed by the Syrian Government for the extension of military facilities as demanded by the British authorities, and the money is apparently being produced by speeding up the bank note printing.

The bank note circulation of the Syrian and Lebanese Bank is now five times larger than that prior to the war despite the smaller volume of trade in the country.

Where First Bombs Hit India Proper



Following close on the heels of the announcement that the Imperial Navy had attacked Colombo, comes the flash from Lisbon quoting London information to the effect that Japanese Air Units have carried out the first air raid on the Indian mainland. The port of Cocanada, indicated by the arrow on the map above, was one of the points to feel the weight of the fierce bombing. Vizagapatam, situated to the north of Cocanada, was another target. Both these points are of strategic importance and face the Bay of Bengal. Cocanada has a population of 41,000 and has been known as a key point for the defense of the eastern coast of India.

INDONESIANS ENJOY COMPLETE FREEDOM

Tide Now Turned Against the Dutch, Who Oppressed These People, Says Novelist

The dawn of freedom has finally come to the Indonesians. Gone are the days of their serfdom and with them goes the pride of the Dutch, writes Rintaro Takeda, noted novelist, in an article to the Asahi from Bandoeng. Commenting on the manner in which the Indonesians are reacting to their new freedom, Mr. Takeda writes:

"The shouting and screaming of the Indonesians were heard again today on the streets in front of the office of the Information Corps. To satisfy my curiosity, I went to the window and I saw a mob of Indonesians screaming and shaking their fists at a group of bewildered Dutchmen, who must have said impertinent things to them. However, the Dutchmen, although their fears were well expressed in their eyes while beads of sweat peppered on their forehead, seemed to find it difficult to understand the significance of all the commotion.

Product of Superior Race

"The Dutchmen found it hard to understand that they, who are the product of the superior white race should be molested by these dark people whom they had been looking down as mere slaves and whom they considered undeserving of the treatment accorded to human beings.

"A number of Dutch passing through this main street of Bandoeng would pretend that they did not see the scene and would go hurriedly by on their bicycles and carts. The group of Dutchmen, seeing that no one would help them, could do nothing but walk away with their heads hanging, in shame.

"Someone in the mob shouted, 'Long live Great Asia!' Two loud shouts echoed to it. Whoever expected to see such a scene in this Java! No doubt, the Dutch were the least to expect such spectacle.

"When we first entered Bandoeng, the Dutch still had proud expressions written on their faces with the strange attitude that it was the army that had lost the war and not they. At that time they looked down upon us as Orientals and continued to lead their gay life with indifference that was almost unnatural. Young men and women could be seen hand in hand walking nonchalantly along the beautiful boulevards. They did not seem to realize that they were no longer lords of this beautiful garden of the Orient, which they had held for three hundred years.

Things Have Changed

"However things have changed entirely since then. They have even begun to be ashamed that they are Dutch. They will flatter us and will offer their hands servilely. They approach us saying that they are Germans or Czechoslavakians, or Norwegians, or even Armenians. Within a short time 'Nazi members' have increased surprisingly.

"The craze for learning the Japanese language has spread even among them. These Dutchmen, with blue eyes and red hair, are submitting themselves to join the people they once oppressed, and learn the Japanese language.

"They have now come to realize the glory of the Imperial Throne and the greatness of the spirit of Bushido. Whatever may be the case, this phenomenon in the beautiful island in the south relates fully the great progress of the Yamato Nation."

Ship Carrying Italians Who Will Be Exchanged For Brazilians Leaves

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 6.—The first Brazilian ship to leave Brazil with Axis nationals on board since Brazil severed diplomatic relations with the Axis countries, the Bage, 8,235-ton passenger steamer, is scheduled to leave Rio de Janeiro for Lourenco Marques, on the eastern coast of Africa, on April 7 carrying the Italian diplomatic corps in Brazil, according to dispatches received here from Rio de Janeiro today. The Italian diplomats will be exchanged with the Brazilian diplomatic officials from Italy at the Portuguese port city, it is understood.

ARGENTINA CLAIMS DECEPCION ISLAND

Antarctic Expedition Party Establishes Weather Station On Orkade

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 24.—Argentina has taken possession of the Island of Decepcion in the South Shetland Group, it was learned here yesterday upon the return of an Argentine warship from the Antarctic.

This island is situated within the sector of the Antarctic which was claimed by Argentina, it was added. The Argentine Government, furthermore, has installed a weather station on the Orkade Islands in the southern Polar area.

The captain of the transport, Pasmero de Mayo of the Argentine Navy reported upon his return to Buenos Aires from a lengthy expedition in the southern Polar area that he had located a deserted factory on the island of Decepcion, which was probably of Norwegian origin, and which contained facilities for removing whale flesh and fat. The whole factory had been rendered unfit for further use by the dynamiting of the plant, he said.

"Quarters capable of housing about 200 people were also discovered on the island. The fact that there was also a cemetery with about 30 graves indicated that the plant had obviously been in operation for a considerable length of time.

"It was impossible to find out whether the whole plant had been destroyed voluntarily, or whether this had been forced by the entry of Norway into the war," the captain declared.

GRAIN BUYING CAMPAIGN

Egypt Now Overstocked With Huge Supplies

Transocean

ANKARA, March 21.—The grain purchasing campaign of the Egyptian Government, which terminates on April 1, has been very successful in recent weeks. The reluctance of the farmers to sell their grain supplies to the Government at the beginning of the campaign has been overcome.

Grain stocks accumulated by Government purchasing agents have now become so large that the Government is considering the possibility of prescribing the addition of less rice flour to bread instead of the present 25 per cent, so that the quality of bread will soon be improved in Egypt.

TURKISH-BULGARIAN DEFENSE STRESSED

Two Countries Have Necessity Of Mutually Protecting Themselves, Paper Says

Transocean

SOFIA, March 17.—The necessity of common defense in the interests of Bulgaria and Turkey against Bolshevik aggression, is stressed today by the Sofia paper Zora in a leading article.

Referring to the progressive occupation of northern Iran by Soviet troops, which has the effect of lengthening the frontier between Turkey and the Soviet Union, the paper writes that this development has aroused considerable uneasiness in Ankara.

The situation of Bulgaria is not much different, the journal says, as Bolshevik propaganda is unceasingly active with a view to influencing both its home and foreign policies. On the other hand, the Black Sea is the natural frontier alike for Bulgaria and Turkey.

The two countries, therefore, the Zora asserts, are equally interested in their mutual defense, and recognition of this fact led to a renewal last year of the pact of friendship between them. Turkey realizes that the natural line of defense of the Straits is situated in the lower Danube and in the Balkans. It is not less true that the frontier between Turkey and Bulgaria constitutes the line of defense for southern Bulgaria, the paper adds.

BRITAIN ADMITS TRAVEL ACCOMODATIONS SCARCE

London-Lisbon Plane Bookings Reserved for Urgent Official Missions

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 25.—The British Embassy in Rio de Janeiro yesterday warned against unfavorable traveling facilities from Lisbon to London, according to reports received here from that city.

The British Embassy declared that travelers would be compelled to wait a long time in Lisbon before they would be able to continue their journey to London, since seats in British planes leaving Lisbon were only reserved for such persons traveling on urgent official missions, while the shipping service was very irregular.

BRITAIN CUTS LOAN AID

Air Raid Victims Will Be Charged Interest in Future

Transocean

LISBON, March 23.—Loans for the purchase of furniture to British families whose homes had been damaged during the course of enemy air raids, will hereafter be free from interest charges for a period of only three months, according to the London Times.

These loans had formerly been extended for an indefinite period without interest, the paper said.

Faces Court Trial

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 23.—Court proceedings will be instituted in Uruguay against the steamer Montevideo's captain, Rodriguez Varela, for having abandoned his sinking ship before others. He was formerly commander of the Uruguayan cruiser Uruguay.

THAI PEOPLE GIVING FULL COOPERATION

Japanese Victories Completely Change Attitude of Inhabitants Toward Japan

FACTORIES INCREASING

Country Striving to Become Self-Sufficient in All Kinds Of Commodities

Domei

BANGKOK, April 7.—The Thai people are extending all-out cooperation in the Japanese campaign to build up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, being fully convinced of Japan's military prowess, and are giving absolute support to the aims of the War of Greater East Asia.

Bangkok today presents a picture vastly different from that at the beginning of the war when the people were as yet unable entirely to discard their long-ingrained belief in Anglo-Saxon supremacy.

The subsequent Japanese victories in the Pacific, however, have converted them completely to an attitude of dependence on Japan to realize their national ideals.

When Japanese newsreels of the Pacific conflict were released here late in March, the city's largest movie-theater was filled to capacity long before the program started.

There is a mushroom growth of factories in the suburbs of Bangkok, where Japanese machinery is installed to turn out miscellaneous goods, including hemp and rubber articles.

Some of these factories employ girl workers wearing semi-military uniforms. "Self-Sufficiency in Thailand," is the motto of Thai industry.

Reflecting the public zeal to know Japan, the Japanese Language School in Bangkok which had only 150 students last year now boasts more than 600 students and a teaching staff of 19, including four Japanese teachers.

While walking on Bangkok streets, one never fails to hear Japanese martial songs blared forth from gramophones or see Japanese signboards advertising cold drinks, food and illustrated post-cards.

Historic Campaign Fought in Malaya Vividly Described

(Continued From Page 1)

time should be lost in crossing the border.

"Lieutenant Saiki, with 200 troops, was sent to meet a strong mechanized enemy force which then was reported to be advancing northward to check us. When the Saiki unit approached the border, it found that two large bridges across the border, Thai property, had been destroyed by the British troops.

Reach Thai Border

"I boarded an automobile with a small number of soldiers. The rest walked on foot. We reached the border of Thailand and Malaya on the night of December 9.

"Then suddenly the silence was broken by the explosions of shells from the enemy positions across the border. We advanced, crossed the border, and launched attacks on enemy positions.

"The resistance of the enemy was feeble. At the end of the fighting the enemy troops which included Indians were in full retreat, leaving behind tanks, guns, and other equipment.

"The problem before us now was how to cross the border of Malaya from Singora. This we decided to attempt to solve by having the Saiki unit, assisted by tanks and field guns, attack the Chanrun Fortress.

"The onslaught on the fortress, which was one of three important positions in the first line of defense for Malaya, was started at noon on December 11. It was short work to penetrate this enemy position. By 4 p.m. this fortress was completely occupied by us.

"We continued to advance and came to the Jitler Bridge. Reports from our scouts indicated that there were strong enemy forces in the neighborhood. We decided that an attack be made on the Jitler Fortress forthwith. The decision was based on information brought by an officer who reported that the defenders of the fortress were not so large in number as supposed.

"Led by this officer, the Saiki unit carried out a night attack on the enemy fortress.

"Hardly had the attack started before information came through to the effect that the enemy position was protected by pill-boxes and wire entanglements.

"The resistance of the enemy was far stronger than had been expected. By 8 a.m. the next morning, half of the troops of the Saiki unit had been killed or wounded.

"The situation evidently was unfavorable to us.

"At this junction, two regiments arrived to reinforce us. We were laying plans for a final night attack on the enemy fortress, when information reached us that the enemy had decided to abandon the fortress.

"Presently the two regiments were in hot pursuit of the enemy troops which had abandoned the fortress.

Thought He Was Outnumbered

"Among the prisoners taken in this battle was a lieutenant-general of the British army. He confessed that the Jitler Fortress was abandoned because he thought that the defenders were outnumbered by the Japanese.

"As a matter of fact, the Japanese who participated in the attack on the fortress numbered only 400.

"Turning to the operations in the Alor Star area, they were extremely difficult because the terrain was full of bridges.

"A company of troops in cars dashed against the Alor Star Bridge which had been forced open by another group of Japanese. At this moment they were fired on by Indian troops on the opposite bank. Two officers on motor cycles were prompt to cross the bridge and charge the enemy. In the hand-to-hand fighting which ensued, one of the officers was killed and the other severely wounded.

"Hardly had this struggle ended, before the bridge was blasted by the Japanese to divert the attention of the enemy. While the enemy was rushing troops to this place, a contingent of Japanese secured control of a railway bridge not far from the Alor Star Bridge."

Today's Press Comments

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

India's Opportunity

YOMIURI—Japan has tendered advice to India repeatedly out of goodwill, urging it to rise to the occasion. India has a unique opportunity within its grasp to realize self-government or independence for the cause of which many of its patriots have fought with their lives. If it lets slip this present opportunity, its future will be very dark and the sacrifices made by these patriots would prove to no avail.

The Japanese Forces which occupied the Andaman Islands in the Indian Ocean the other day extended their operations to Colombo on Ceylon Island, and now according to a Lisbon dispatch, Japanese Air Units have made their first air raid on the mainland of India April 6. Needless to say, Japan has not the slightest enmity against the Indian people; it has every sympathy for Indians who may suffer from Japanese attacks. So long, however, as Britain offers resistance against the Japanese, with India as its base of operations, Japan can have no choice but to do its utmost to overthrow British influence for the sake of establishing permanent peace in East Asia. If India is to suffer from this Japanese action, it cannot be helped.

The only way for India to avert such a calamity is, as General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, pointed out repeatedly, to try to secure complete independence at the present moment. The situation is so pressing that a moment's delay is impermissible. It is up to the 400,000,000 people of India, to say nothing of the Indian leaders, to size up the situation quickly and shape their course accordingly.

Joint Funeral for the Nine Heroes

YOMIURI—It is a common saying that in war the last five minutes decide the final issue, but the first five minutes are even more important. It is no exaggeration to say that the first five minutes in which the proud Pacific Squadron of the United States, which was based on Pearl Harbor, was annihilated at one fell sweep assured final victory for Japan.

The nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla, who laid down their lives for the national cause in this memorable action, contributed most greatly toward this brilliant achievement. In loyalty and patriotism, Japanese servicemen are unmatched in the world and this is attributable to the fact that they possess the spirit of Bushido which has been cultivated and enhanced by intensive training under the peerless national polity of this country.

It is this Bushido spirit that accounts for the burning patriotism and ardent loyalty of the nine heroes for whose memory the joint funeral is to be held today in Hibiya Park under the auspices of the Navy Ministry.

On this memorable occasion we tender our heartfelt thanks anew to the departed spirits of these heroes and express our sincere hope that their excellent example will prove the source of inspiration to all Japanese people, whether on the battle line or on the home front, so that the characteristic Bushido spirit of the Yamato race may grow even stronger.

Funeral of Nine War Heroes of Special Attack Flotilla

CHUGAI—Naval funeral services for the nine war heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla will be held today in Hibiya Park. Relatives of the heroes, whose feats were unequaled, are reported to attend the ceremony adding to the poignancy of the feeling with which the people will recall the highest order of patriotism displayed by the members of the flotilla.

The achievements of these heroes were published some time ago. It was the occasion for the Japanese people to pay tribute to the memory of the heroes. There is no doubt that the people will mourn anew for the heroes.

The deeds of officers and men who were killed in the Manchurian Incident and China Affair and in actions after these affairs were such as to make even the gods weep.

As to the deeds of the nine members of the Special Attack Flotilla, they are without parallel in history in their braveness. We are sure that the feats of the nine heroes will go down in history.

The members of the Special Attack Flotilla undertook tasks which meant certain death. And they met death calmly. We have no doubt that their feats demonstrated to the world the spirit inspiring the Japanese people.

It was on December 8, 1941, that the nine members of the Special Attack Flotilla sacrificed their lives at Pearl Harbor. Their memory will live as long as the Pacific exists.

Navy War Heroes

HOCHI—The souls of the Nine War Heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla, renowned for their brilliant exploits at Pearl Harbor, will be given honor at Hibiya Park today. Funeral services are sponsored by the Imperial Navy. We stand at attention to pay our respects to the loftiest and purest spirit of the Nine Heroes and renew our gratitude to these noble dead.

It is hardly necessary to reiterate how the war situation has developed favorably to Japan following the remarkable achievements by Japan at Pearl Harbor mainly through the efforts of the Special Attack Flotilla. The exploits of the Nine War Heroes are not merely limited to strategy, but have left a great mark in that the great spirit of loyalty and services they manifested and their superb deeds are manifestation of the purest and highest spirit.

This great spirit of Japan will forever flow in the veins of the Japanese people as long as their history endures and will give them undying stimulus, retrospection and lesson. This spirit is a great traditional spirit of the glorious Imperial Japanese Navy and at the same time a great spirit of the entire Imperial Army and Navy. Also it is Japan's national trait. We deem it our great honor to have lived in the same age as these heroes.

Visit of Thai Mission

HOCHI—As was announced by the Foreign Office, Thailand's former Premier Phya Phahol, as head of a State Mission of Congratulations to Japan to felicitate the conclusion last year of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance between Japan and Thailand, is coming to Japan shortly.

The State Envoy's suite will include the Thai Justice Minister T. Thamrong Navaswet and Vai Vanich Panananda, State Minister without Portfolio. The War of Greater East Asia has come to the end of the first stage with the complete stabilization of the East Indies. At a time when the second stage of military operations is becoming intensified the dispatch of such an influential statesman as General Phya Phahol to Japan as felicitation envoy cannot but be felt as a great significance.

Thailand, like Manchoukuo and the National Government of China is a focal point of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Immediately upon the outbreak of the present War, Thailand entered into friendly relations with Japan in the shape of the conclusion of the Japan-Thai Offensive and Defensive Alliance, thereby adopting a policy of cooperating positively with Japan in Japan's southward military operation. As a result, Japan has been considerable convenienced in its southward pacification campaign. The strengthening of close relations between Japan and Thailand at this time when Japan's military operation is being pushed will be of value to this country.

CORRECTION

In the Public Notice appearing in the morning issue of the Japan Times & Advertiser dated March 31, 1942, the twenty-first line from top should read "The Yokosuka Prize Court" instead of "The Yokohama Prize Court."

CRIPPS' PLAN AIMED AT SPLITTING INDIA

Newly-Formed [illegible] Nationalist League Bitterly Opposes Proposal Proffered by British

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—The All-India Nationalist League, in its memorandum issued today, expressed strong opposition to "a British proposal aiming at separation of India," according to a dispatch reaching here from New Delhi.

The League authorities in the memorandum regarded the British proposal as virtually conceding Pakistan (Moslem Separatism), and, therefore, the British proposal as it stands today is absolutely unacceptable to the League, the report added.

It is remembered that the All-India Nationalist League is a newly-organized political party, formed by a group separating from the National Congress Party, and that Shrihari Madhao Aney was the president of the League before he became a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

M. A. Jinnah, president of the Muslim League, left Allahabad today for New Delhi in order to confer with Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, on Britain's latest offer, according to reports received here from Allahabad.

It will be recalled that Mr. Jinnah was given full authority at a recent conference of the Muslim League to decide the League's attitude toward Sir Stafford's proposals.

Czech Envoy at Chungking

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—Stanislas Minovsky, Minister to Chungking of the refugee Czechoslovak Government today arrived at Chungking, it was reported here from Chungking today.

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NATION IS REMINDED OF CHINA PROBLEMS

Must Be Settled First in Order To Smash Britain, U.S. Says Yahagi

It is to be regretted that the people of Japan, apparently dazzled by the great and successive victories of the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, have seemingly come to neglect various problems pending between Japan and China which led to the China Affair, declared Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in an exclusive article titled "War of Greater East Asia and the China Affair" appearing in the Asahi Shimbun, reports Domei.

Colonel Yahagi stated that from the beginning of the China Affair, he knew and expected that some day it would develop into a War of Greater East Asia.

The constant outbreak of disturbances in East Asia in those 10 odd years since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident in 1932 were solely attributable to secret and cunning maneuvers of the United States and Britain to check the advance of Japan on the Continent and the Ocean, Colonel Yahagi declared. In fact, he pointed out, Japan has continued to fight it out with the United States and Britain since the Manchurian Incident.

Referring to the Panay case, which occurred soon after the outbreak of the China Affair within the sphere of Japanese military operations, Colonel Yahagi asserted that Japan should not forget the number of times Anglo-American warcraft interfered with Japanese Army and Navy operations in the course of the Incident.

Move to Check Japan

Commenting on the Nine Power Pact, which the Colonel called an Anglo-American device to check Japan's advance on the Continent and enable them to exploit the masses in China as well as to deceive the 1,000,000,000 peoples in Asia, he declared that the so-called ABCD encirclement front against Japan was the concrete expression of the basic anti-Japanese principles of the Nine Power Pact.

With Anglo-American aid to the Chungking regime having become increasingly bold and open, Japan was forced to declare war against the United States and Britain. In short, the War of Greater East Asia was an inevitable historic development of the China Affair, Colonel Yahagi stated.

Referring to the glorious war victories of Japan in the past four months or so, Colonel Yahagi declared, that Japan has thus stabilized its strategical foundation in the East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere.

With Anglo-American influence driven away from the southwestern Pacific in the present War of Greater East Asia, Japan now has completed its front to successfully settle the China Affair, Colonel Yahagi continued, and thus, the China Affair has again been brought back to a stage where it can be settled by China and Japan alone.

Must Solve Problems

Declaring that the solution of the China Affair is an indispensable factor for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia, Colonel Yahagi urged that the outstanding problems between Japan and China should be first solved in order to bring the United States and Britain completely to their knees and lead the War of Greater East Asia to a complete victory.

Referring to the construction activities which are now being carried out by Japan parallel with its war operations, the Army Press Section Chief asserted that Japan should take concrete steps for the development of the vast natural resources in the Southern Regions as well as in China.

Commenting on the important position held by the Chinese merchants in the southern areas, Colonel Yahagi concluded: "The successful mobilization of those Chinese merchants for the economic reconstruction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will have an important bearing on the complete overthrow of the anti-Japanese Chungking regime."

GERMAN HOCKEY TEAM DEFEATS RIKKYO CLUB

Taiiku Semmon Gakko Hand Ball Players' Trounce Axis in Closely Contested Game

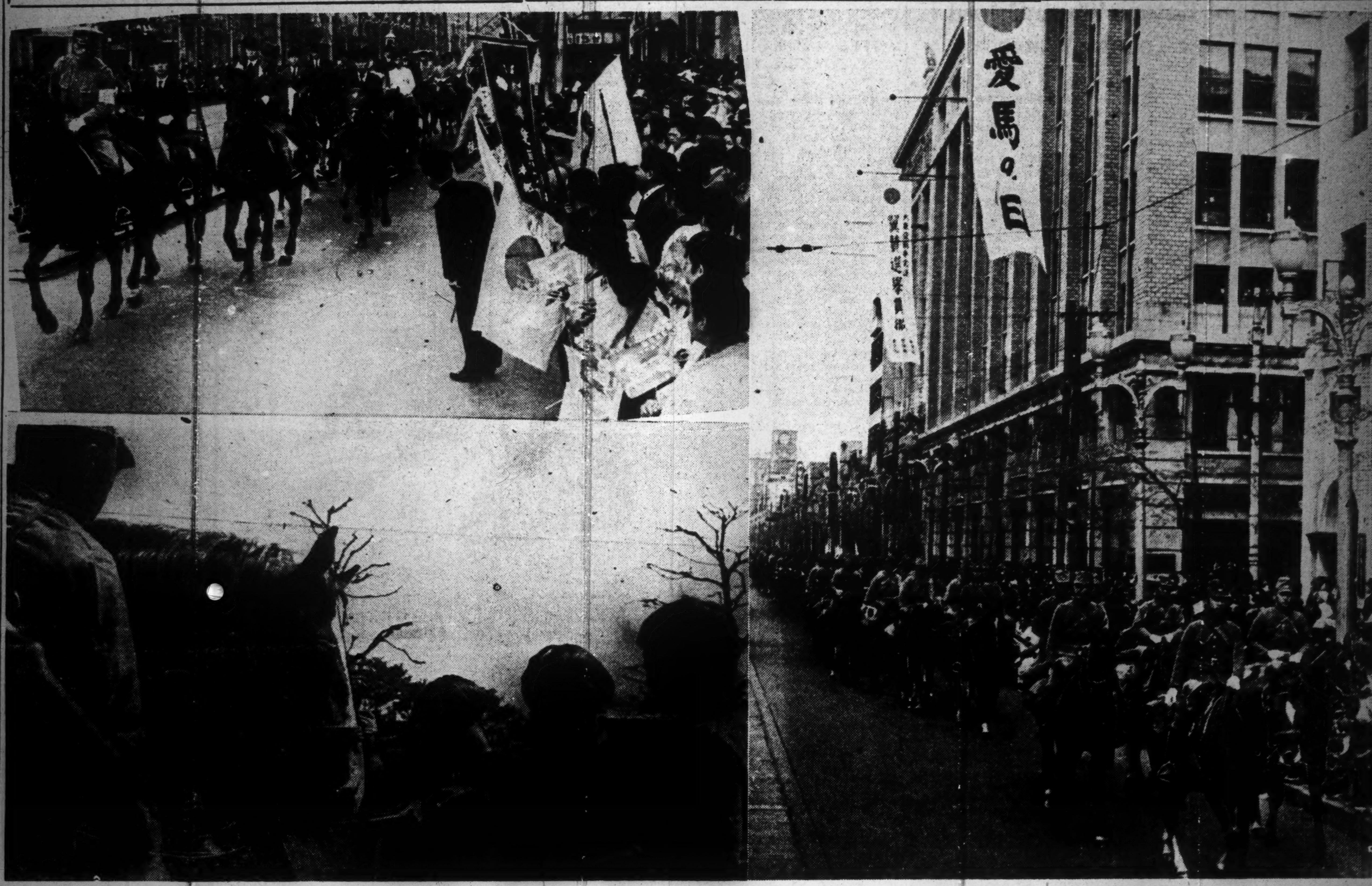
The German hockey team played another game in their series of matches against several Japanese colleges and clubs. This time the Germans managed to win against the Rikkyo Club by a score of 6-3 on Sunday on the ground of the Y.C. & A.C. which is now being used as a regular playground for the German team.

The hand ball comrades of the German hockey players were less lucky and lost a very interesting game by the score of 8-6 against the Taiiku Semmon Gakko (Physical Culture College).

In the game of hand ball first taken up in Germany some fifteen years ago, the contest was a very close one for this kind of game which usually provides a rather high score. If it were not for the semicircle drawn around the goal which must not be crossed by the forwards, the scores would soar skyhigh and reach figures like rugger, though in hand ball each goal counts one point only.

The hand ball games are to be continued as well and will probably soon also belong to the regular week-end game in Yokohama.

Aiba-no-hi—Be Kind to Horses Day



Human beings are not the only veterans of wars. Some of the horses in the picture above have served on the China front and have taken part in surprise landing operations in the face of enemy fire. The nation did not forget these animals Tuesday, the day set aside as "Aiba-no-hi" or "Horses' Day." Starting from Uyeno Park, 300 horses, with shining trappings, trotted through the streets and down Nihonbashi where sales girls in department stores rushed into the streets and placed wreaths of flowers on the necks of the horses as a token of their appreciation for the services rendered by the horses to the nation. In the left top picture are seen some of the crowd which turned out to watch the quadruped maned heroes while in the lower picture, left, children at Yushima Shrine, Hongo-ku are becoming intimate with a war vet, helping it to a bucket of fodder. In the right picture, horses are seen passing through Nihonbashi, nodding this way and that, as if to thank the people on the sidewalks for the warm reception.

Imperial Forces' Clean Up of Andamans Completed in One Day; Natives Friendly

The ease with which the Imperial Army carried out its "clean up" operation of the picturesque Andaman Islands, where half naked natives offer welcoming hands, is reported by a Nichi Nichi correspondent there.

"The 204 islands of various sizes which comprise the Andaman Islands are lined mainly on the eastern side of Bengal Bay like strings of beads," goes the report. "These islands, mostly oblong in shape, are uninhabited except for a few. The North, the Middle, and the South Andamans are separated by narrow channels of about 70 meters, around which are scattered myriads of tiny islands. The beautiful scenery reminded me very much of Matsushima.

"The Imperial soldiers first landed upon Cape Kantan on North Andaman, where they were confronted not by British troops but by about 80 half naked natives, who explained that they were not man eating cannibals. The real ones, they said, lived in the mountains.

"Upon hearing that these were Japanese soldiers, they were overwhelmed with joy and welcomed the soldiers by offering gifts of coconuts. They even remembered to warn our soldiers that Malaria would be showing its ugly head in June. 'Be very careful,' they stressed with the help of gestures.

"Except for the coming of a British ship on November 11 last year, nothing had been done toward the defense of North and Middle Andaman. For this reason, the clean up operation was so easy that it was completed in a day.

"As natural resources, the islands have almost inexhaustible forests of teak and ironwood. In the waters around the islands can be seen shells and groups of turtles about five feet in length. Eels about two to three feet long can be seen sliding about lazily in the clear water.

"The economic significance of the islands may not be so great, but their significance in the military field must not be overlooked."

INDIA

An Impartial Study

(Continued from Page 6)

mits that India is over-sexed, and partly for that reason he would welcome the total prohibition of alcoholic beverages in his country. Even art seems to him a vain and frivolous thing when it is divorced from nature and morals.

"I love music and all the other arts, but I do not attach such value to them as is generally done. I cannot, for example, recognize the value of all these activities which require special technical knowledge for their understanding. . . . When I gaze at the star-sown heaven, and the infinite beauty it affords my eyes, that means more to me than all that human art can give me. That does not mean that I ignore the value of those works generally called artistic; but personally, in comparison with the infinite beauty of nature, I feel their unreality too intensely. . . . Life is greater than all art."

Added to these elements in his character, which must make him an unattractive figure to our Epicurean West, are qualities strangely like those that (we are told) distinguished Christ. He does not mouth the name of the Founder of Christianity, but he acts as if the Sermon on the Mount were his perpetual guide. Not since St. Francis of Assisi has any life known to history been so marked by gentleness, disinterestedness, simplicity of soul, and forgiveness of enemies. It is to the credit of his opponents, but still more to his own, that his courtesy to them has been so consistent that it has won from them a fine courtesy in return; the Government sends him to jail with the most profuse apologies. He has never shown rancor or resentment.

Three times he has been attacked by mobs, and been beaten almost to death; not once has he retaliated; and when a leading assailant was arrested he refused to make any charge against him. Shortly after the worst of all riots between Moslems and Hindus, when we Mohammedans of Moplah butchered hundreds of unarmed Hindus and offered their prepuces as a covenant to Allah, these same Moplahs were stricken with famine; whereupon Gandhi collected funds for them from all India, and (with no regard for the best precedents in matters of charity) forwarded every anna, without deduction for "over head," to the starving enemy.

Missionaries in India hail him as the greatest Christian of our time. Like Buddha and Miranda, he has suffered with those he has seen suffer; he has taken all the tribulation of his people upon himself, fighting for their freedom and fasting for their sins. And so a nation that would never have been thrilled by a purely secular call, has put itself trustfully into his hands, has accepted his hard doctrine of peaceful resistance, and has anointed him as its leader and prophet, its Mahatma, or Great Soul. We have the astonishing phenomenon of a revolution led by a saint.

Relief Funds Collected

Transocean

VICHY, March 22.—Over 1,000,000 francs has so far been collected in Dakar for the relief of the victims of the recent British air raid on Paris. This sum has already been sent to the Government in Vichy.

JOINT NAVY FUNERAL FOR WAR-GODS TODAY

Last Rites Will Be Held In Hibiya Park From 2 O'clock

The joint Imperial Navy funeral for the nine war heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla under the leadership of Commander Naoji Iwasa who sacrificed themselves in the attack upon Pearl Harbor by special submarines at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, will be held from 2 p.m. today at Hibiya Park under the chairmanship of Rear-Admiral Yoshimasa Nakahara, reports Domei.

The funeral procession will leave the Navy Ministry for Hibiya at 1:20 p.m., and when the funeral carriages enters Hibiya Park, they will be saluted by a guard of honor under the command of First Lieutenant Yuji Fukuda.

The funeral service will begin at 2 o'clock when offerings will be made by the master of the funeral rites, Moritane Hirata, chief priest of the Kanda Shrine, which will be followed by worship by Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, the proxy of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and by members of the bereaved families.

The farewell service will be held from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock during which citizens will be permitted to pay their final respects to the war heroes.

Japan's Economy Planned To Stabilize Finances

(Continued from Page 6)

tion work after the seismic disaster. Financial readjustment, patiently and energetically undertaken under very adverse circumstances, was almost completed when in September, 1931, military operations became necessary in Manchuria. It was at about this time, too, that Great Britain went off the gold standard, precipitating an upheaval in the international currency situation. Japan did everything possible to remain on gold but the trend of the world currency situation forced her in December, 1931, to follow Great Britain's example and to enforce an embargo on the export of gold. By abandoning the gold standard, however, Japan was able not only to stabilize the yen exchange, but also to expand her foreign trade remarkably.

(To Be Concluded)

JAPAN NOW CENTER OF BROADCAST WAR

Allies Fill Air With Propaganda In All Languages Against This Country

Japan is the center of the current war of radio broadcasts by which fact alone the greatness of Japan can be known, declared Kiyoshi Murakami, manager of the Dai Nippon Industry Company, Osaka, to an Asahi correspondent in an undisclosed base.

Mr. Murakami is a linguist, who can speak English, Russian, Chinese, Thai, Dutch, Malay, and Javanese languages, and has been active on the front as an interpreter in military service until his recent illness.

Relating his experience, he said, "The center of the war of radio waves, which was opened above the battle grounds, was Japan. The word, Japan, could be heard being blasted in all languages. The wildest broadcast used to come from Chungking. The squeaking voice of Madam Soong Mei-ling, wife of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, telling all sorts of hard luck stories was really comical.

"The Java station, which used to give its first broadcast in Dutch and its second in the Malay and Javanese languages was quite superior in its broadcasting technique. Even when the Malay Peninsula was about to fall into the hands of the Imperial Army, it used to cry out, 'Singapore will never fall for America and Australia are back of her.'

"The message sent to the people of Java by Queen Wilhelmina from London on February 25 was pathetic. In it she appealed, 'Even if you should lose a part of the Dutch Indies, hold on to Java at all cost as the last land of Holland. Else you will have no land to return to.'

"Such sorrowful broadcasts were heard many times from London until three days before the fall of Java on March 9.

"England and America, which used to be desperate in making counter-propaganda speeches against Japan have lost their former energy recently. You cannot hear them as much as before.

"The earnestness of Thailand was almost touching. It would broadcast day and night on the definition of Bushido, on the difference between Bushido and knighthood of England, on the military discipline of the Imperial Army, and on the solemnity of the spirit of Japan. These broadcasts seemed to have quite an influence upon India.

"The most outstanding of these broadcasts was the translated speech of Premier General Hideki Tojo. Even the enemy countries seemed to have heard this gravely.

"Whatever may be the case, no one can deny that Japan is now the pivot of the war of radio broadcasts. After hearing these broadcasts, I felt all the more keenly that Japan has really become a great World Power."

Rescued Japanese Describes Conditions In Sumatra at Time E.I. Forces Retreated

Conditions prevalent in Sumatra at the time the 150 Japanese residents there were transferred to Calcutta were described by Sueo Moroto, 50, one of the two Japanese who were rescued by the Japanese Forces on their entry into Kuta Raja, a northernmost city in Sumatra, reports the Asahi.

"I was recuperating from an illness when toward the end of December last year, I was removed from a hospital in Medan to a cell in an army hospital," said Mr. Moroto. "Later, I was again transferred from there to an army hospital in Kuta Raja.

"I was able to gather various war news at the hospital and accordingly, knew of the general progress of the war. On March 12, at about 5 a.m., it was reported that the Imperial Forces had landed successfully at the northern part of Sumatra.

"Immediately, approximately 600 men of the Netherlands Army were mobilized and were ordered to blast the military establishments where preparations for this measure had been completed long ago. The men returned to the barracks toward 9 a.m., and loading trucks full of munitions, they left for the hillside.

"Just before they fled, two armed soldiers appeared in front of the cell occupied by Kankichi Honda, 61, another sick man, and myself, most probably with foul intentions, but they gave up their attempt of dragging us out as the door was securely locked from inside.

"Later in the morning, when I learned that the Japanese Forces had entered Kuta Raja, I tried to contact them with the help of a native, but to no avail. Toward 10 a.m., however, I finally managed to get in touch with them as I was driving in the city in search for them.

"The Dutchmen treated us Japanese in an outrageous manner and though they knew very well that I was a sick man, they refused to give me medicine not to mention the bad food they served."

Men Against Wind

(Continued from Page 6)

rina and kissed her right hand three times.

KODAYU KISSES HAND OF CZARINA—IS GIVEN SNUFF-BOX

The Czarina ordered the petition to be brought and asked him as to the identity of the document. As he answered in the affirmative, she cried "How pitiful!" Then the Czarina asked him through an interpreter as to his experiences and the particulars of his men. Kodayu related in detail of the indescribable hardships he had experienced.

After the first visit, Kodayu was often summoned to the palace and asked by the Czarina about Japan and things Japanese. He presented her the picture scrolls and texts of Joruri which he had brought.

The Czarina, meanwhile, decided to allow the Japanese sailors to go home and at the same time to make the Russian officials start a negotiation to open trade with Japan. On October 20, Kodayu was received in audience by the Czarina and was presented with a snuff-case. In the following month, a gold-medal, gold-watch and 50 gold coins were awarded to Kodayu as farewell gifts from her and silver medals and 50 gold-coins to his men.

On November 26, he started from the capital together with the professor and after seeing sights in Moscow on his way, arrived in Irkutsk toward the end of the year. In May the next year, Kodayu and all the rest of the sailors started from Irkutsk, arriving in Okhotsk on August 3. They set sail on board a Russian ship in September, together with the Russian envoy who was to start trade negotiations. They reached Nemuro, Hokkaido, about a month later, after 11 years' absence from home.

In September, the following year, Kodayu and one of the sailors named Isokichi were summoned to the Shogunate and was received by Ienari Tokugawa, the then Shogun. High officials of the Shogunate attended the interview. Kodayu and Isokichi presented themselves in Russian attire. Documents describing the "Shogun's interview with the castaways" reads as follows:

"Kodayu, 42 years of age, presented himself with hair parted and tied with black silk threads, carrying a woolen hat in his hand, wearing a mantel with pink-colored silk laces, dark blue waist-coat, white socks, black leather boots and a cane.

"Isokichi, 28 years of age, together with Kodayu, bowed to the Shogun and sat on a stool. They did not look like natives of this country, but like foreigners. They answered the questions as to their experiences. Their narrative was clear and exact. It was quite an extraordinary event."

Kodayu died in 1828 at the age of 78.

GENERAL SUGIYAMA RETURNS FROM TOUR

Expresses Great Admiration For Bravery of Imperial Forces

Admiration for the bravery of the Japanese Forces fighting on the southern as well as China fronts was expressed Tuesday by General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, upon his arrival at Fukuoka following an inspection tour of the battle fronts in the Southern Regions and China conducted since March 21, reports Domei.

General Sugiyama arrived at Fukuoka at 12:31 p.m. from Shanghai by plane en route to Tokyo.

Receiving the press at the airport, the General said that during his tour, he met General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in China, and supreme Army commanders on the different fronts.

"When I visited Thailand I met Premier Luang Pibul," the General continued.

"I also paid my respects to the war dead on the far-flung and extended sympathy to the wounded.

"I was, above all, moved by the brave fighting of our troops on every front. When I actually visited the battlefields, I was convinced that the self-sacrificing loyalty of our soldiers is unrivalled."

The General said that all officers and men on the front are keeping up a high morale, grimly determined to achieve the aims of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Seamen engaged in transportation, newspapermen, interpreters and other civilians in military employ are sharing alike the same hardships and dangers as the servicemen.

"I was gratified to see that peace and order has been rapidly restored in the occupied territories and that the resources in the areas are being developed despite the efforts of the enemy's scorched earth policy," General Sugiyama concluded.

Today's Sports

ICE HOCKEY

Kanto Collegiate League 5th round, Keio vs. Rikkyo and Waseda vs. Meiji at Shibaura rink, 6 p.m.

Keeping pace with precedents set by other collegiate sports, the Kanto Intercollegiate Football League will inaugurate, for the first time in its 10-year history, a spring season with a 15-game schedule which will get under way April 18 at the Meiji Shrine stadium.

Double-headers will feature the campaign with the openers bringing together Waseda and Nichidai elevens in the curtain-raiser and Meiji, the 1941 champion clashing with Rikkyo in the second tilt. All other dates are scheduled at the Korakuen stadium.

In an experiment to speed up the game and Nipponize it, the rules committee has announced a few changes, which will be put into effect this season. The principal changes are: elimination of the quarter with the game divided into halfs; substitution to be strictly limited to official time-outs and injuries, with each team limited to two charged time-outs per half.

The dates of the football games follow:

Apr. 18—Waseda vs. Nichidai and Meiji vs. Rikkyo.
" 23—Keio vs. Hosei and Waseda vs. Rikkyo.
" 30—Rikkyo vs. Hosei and Meiji vs. Nichidai.
May 7—Keio vs. Rikkyo and Hosei vs. Nichidai.
" 16—Meiji vs. Hosei and Waseda vs. Keio.
" 21—Keio vs. Nichidai and Waseda vs. Hosei.
June 1—Nichidai vs. Rikkyo and Meiji vs. Waseda.
" 6—Keio vs. Meiji.

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JAPANESE WOMEN FAMOUS IN HISTORY

Self-Sacrifice of Princess, Timely Advice By Wife of Katana Which Helped Win War Told by Writer

Part I

Each family has its own history with many stories of its rise and fall in the same way as the history of a nation. The history of each family, therefore, necessarily contains the records of some distinguished services rendered by one or more members of the family when it stood under adverse circumstances.

Man is required to uphold or raise the family name, but it is the woman who enables her husband, sons, and brothers to execute perfectly his or their duties in the world. We know too many instances, to mention here, of splendid works accomplished by man thanks to the aids of his mother, or through the irresistible influence of his wife's tears, or due to the earnest cooperation of his sister or sisters. The merits of woman to her family or country are by no means to be underestimated in comparison with those of the men.

The very fact that the woman's merits are not recorded in Japan in large and plain characters is very interesting as a proof of the exquisite virtue of Japanese women. The extreme difficulty with which we are encountered in finding any record of Japanese woman's activities in the days of Japan's national crisis comes from her diffidence, or aversion to publicity. The difficulty, by no means, is attributable to her timidity, or indifference to the violent change of the times.

As everybody knows, Japan is a state founded on the family system. In respect of the characteristics of a family as well as of the relations between a family and the state, Japan's standpoint is entirely different from that of any foreign country believing in Nazism, Liberalism, or Communism. The unique position of the Japanese women comes from the family system on which Japan is founded. The Japanese State is the harmonious combination of all families in the country with the Imperial Family for the nucleus. It goes without saying that in such a state as Japan a woman occupies in a family a position infinitely more important than the woman of any other country. The popular conception of mother, mistress, wife, or daughter as a timid being confining herself always within doors is very misleading, making us blind to the inseparable relations between the important affairs of the state and our fair sex.

SPIRIT OF SELF-SACRIFICE AS WAS EXEMPLIFIED BY PRINCESS OTOTACHIBANA

Part II

The general rule that women should stay at home looking after the family affairs while men should be out fighting at the front is of comparatively recent origin. In ancient days, it was customary with Japanese women that they should accompany their husbands to the battlefield in defense of their country.

It is well known that Princess Ototachibana-Hime, consort of Prince Yamatotakeru, accompanied her princely husband on the expedition against the Yezo barbarians (forefathers of the Ainu). As the Imperial Force under the Prince was crossing the Bay of Tokyo on its way to the Province of Kazusa (now a part of Chiba Prefecture), a hurricane suddenly came on. The waves ran high and the Prince's vessel was in instant danger of being wrecked. Princess Ototachibana-Hime, attributing the sudden change of weather to the curse of the sea-god, jumped overboard to pacify his wrath. Due to her sacrifice, the sea became calm again and the Prince reached Kazusa in safety. The noble deed of Princess Ototachibana-Hime shows that the Japanese women of those days were possessed of a rigorous spirit, were always calm and serene, besides being ready to lay down their lives for the sake of their country, their husbands and others whom they dearly loved.

Even today, the life at the front is full of innumerable difficulties and hardships. Just think of the indescribable hardships and inconveniences with which the Princess must have been confronted throughout the long expeditionary trip against the Yezo.

Japanese women in ancient days had no fear of the seas. They always accompanied their parents or husbands on long voyages across high seas. In days after the Heian Period, they ceased to play an active role in the sea life of the Japanese nation. Japanese history mentions something about the activities of Japanese women in the battles of Yashima and Dannoura at the end of the years' contest between the Heike, or Taira clan, and the Genji, or Minamoto clan. But, the Japanese women in those later days lacked the rigorous spirit and lofty minds observable in the older days.

HOW WIFE OF WARRIOR TURNED THE TIDE OF WAR

Part III

Of the wife of Kamitsukenu-no-Katana, an interesting story is told, showing us the position of the wife of a Japanese warrior of those old days as well as her mode of living.

In the ninth year of the Emperor Jomei (637), the Yezo (or Ainu race) of the Tohoku Districts rose in revolt, and Katana, in command of the Imperial punitive force, was sent to the distant front. The insurgents, however, were very powerful, and after years' desperate battle the fortress of the Imperial Force was encircled by the rebels, and no way was left for Katana and his men, but to die fighting or to remain inactive until they starved to death.

"We are reduced to our last stage," said Katana to his men. "The best thing we can do under such adverse circumstances is, I believe, to set our fortress on fire, cut our way through the enemy's ranks, and return to the Capital for further instructions from the Throne."

"Nay, it is the last thing for us to do, my dear," said his wife, who had accompanied him to the distant battle-field. "Our ancestors were among the brave warriors who, like the celebrated Otomo and Mononobe families, were privileged to attend the ascension ceremony of the Emperor Jimmu. In later years, our ancestors were also privileged to accompany Jingu-Kogo to the far-off front of Silla of Chosen, where they distinguished themselves for many gallant deeds. Now, should you return to the Capital without finishing your responsible task here, how could you uphold your family name? I am only a humble woman, but I deem it great shame to run back to the Capital without having executed our duty here. We must stay here and beat the enemy at any cost, or else we shall be unable to show our faces in the world when we return to the Capital."

The courageous words of Katana's wife reminded him of his duty as a warrior. When the fortress was stormed by a powerful enemy unit late that night, Katana and his retainers fought furiously like so many devils, and repulsed and inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy. The great victory of that night turned the balance of war, and Katana and his men finally succeeded in subjugating the insurgents.

It is stated of the consort of the Emperor Yuryaku (457-479) that she often accompanied the Emperor to the remote hunting ground of Katsuragi.

But, it was Jingu-Kogo, consort of the Emperor Chuai, who embodied in her noble and lofty deeds the rigorous spirit and the strong will of the Japanese fair sex of ancient days.

The fact that Jingu-Kogo, in those old days when there were no facilities of traffic worth mentioning, started with the Emperor Chuai on the first oversea expedition ever made by this country, was by itself an eloquent proof of the admirably strong will owned by the Empress.

The Emperor Chuai at first led a punitive force into Kyushu in order to subjugate the tribe of Kumaso who, with the support of Chosen, had revolted against the Imperial Government. In the midst of a prolonged campaign, however, the Emperor was taken ill and passed away. In spite of the greatest misfortune that may befall the fair sex, Jingu-Kogo was not crestfallen. Abiding by the will of the deceased Emperor, the strong-minded Empress kept the demise of the Emperor in absolute secret, and giving no heed to the great obstacles, led the Imperial punitive force into the kingdom of Silla of Chosen. The kings of Silla, Pakche, and Koguryu, were greatly frightened at the sight of the powerful Imperial force, and were soon brought into submission. Thus, the Empress quickly finished the gigantic task.

On the Empress' return from the oversea expedition, the Empress gave birth to a Prince, who later acceeded to the Throne as the fifteenth Emperor Ojin.

When the Emperor Chuai passed away, Jingu-Kogo was in a delicate condition. In view of the great task still to be done, however, the Empress put on a heavy armor and crossed over an open sea to the kingdom of Silla on board a defective war-vessel of those old days. It was hardly short of a miracle that Jingu-Kogo could have overcome so great and so many hardships. At that time, the Japanese Empire was in a precarious condition on account of the great difficulties from within and without.

The noble spirit embodied in the great deeds of Jingu-Kogo has been handed down to this day and is treasured in the hearts of all Japanese mothers and wives. The spirit will manifest itself whenever their country finds itself in adverse circumstances.

SINCE TIME IMMEMORIAL ALL WOMEN IN JAPAN PRIDED IN CONSTANCY

Part IV

Courage and dauntless spirit, however, were not all the treasures owned by the Japanese fair-sex of those ancient days. They were possessed with all virtues peculiar to the fair-sex, such as grace, mercy, compassion, modesty, and, above all, chastity and constancy.

Hikutabe-no-Akaiko was a beautiful girl born in a poor family on the bank of the Miwa River. Once, she was washing her clothes in the river, when her marvellous beauty attracted the Emperor Yuryaku who was visiting the district. The Emperor told her casually that she might be taken into the service of the Imperial Court, and returned to the Capital a few days later.

The pure-minded maiden was overwhelmed by the great honor conferred on her, and waited for the Imperial messenger. Three years passed, but no messenger came from the Imperial Court. She waited five years without receiving any message from the Emperor. She waited for ten years, but in vain. She still waited and waited for the Imperial messenger. Twenty years passed, and then thirty years, but she heard nothing from the Capital. At last she grew old and her hair turned white, and she knew that she had but few years left. She visited the Capital, where she called at the Imperial Palace that she might be received in audience for the last time in this world.

Recollecting the casual words he had spoken many years before to the beautiful maiden on the bank of the Miwa River, the Emperor was surprised. Among other things, the Emperor was deeply moved by the chastity of Akaiko, and composing a poem expressing profound sympathy with the poor woman, gave it to her with many other gifts. The pathetic story of Akaiko shows that the priceless gems of womanly virtues were already harbored in the minds of the Japanese girls of those ancient days.

The Japanese women, besides the virtue of chastity, were very sensitive to the sorrow and misfortune of other people, as plainly told in the following story of Wake-no-Hiromushi, elder sister of Wake-no-Kiyomaro who frustrated the heinous aspiration of Yuge-no-Dokyo to the Throne.

In the days of the Empress Koken, the relatives of Yuge-no-Dokyo and of Fujiwara Nakamaro, having risen in revolt, threw the capital into commotion and disorder. Fires were followed by fires, massacres were succeeded by massacres, and the citizens were rendered homeless. In the streets, many children were roaming about in search of their parents who had been either killed or carried away by the lawless men under Dokyo and Nakamaro.

It is always very dangerous for any people, especially women, to go out of doors in days of great disturbance. Hiromushi, however, could not stay indoors because of her deep sympathy with the poor children who had been deserted by their parents. Forgetful of her own danger, she went out into the city and brought home with her all the poor children she came across. At last, there were as many as 83 orphans living in the narrow temple of Hiromushi. Just think about the great difficulty a woman had to overcome in order to bring up so many children by herself.

Besides being a merciful woman, Hiromushi was an owner of rigorous spirit and true courage. Her younger brother Kiyomaro, prior to his departure on an Imperial errand to Kyushu for the divine oracle of Usa-Hachiman, the god of war, called on Hiromushi for her opinion, for she was a woman of great wisdom and sound judgment.

After having told his elder sister all about his sacred mission, Kiyomaro added that he did not know very well what to do, for if he reported to the Emperor the divine oracle of Usa-Hachiman, denouncing all aspirants to the Throne, the disloyal monk Dokyo would extend his evil hands not only to Kiyomaro but also to his elder sister.

Hiromushi saw that her younger brother was in agony, thinking about the misfortune he was bringing to the Wake family. So, she reminded her younger brother of the grave nature of his errand, and gave him every possible encouragement, so that he could execute his important duty. The words of Hiromushi brought it home to the mind of Kiyomaro that the fate of the Empire was hanging on his humble shoulders.

On his return from Kyushu, he reported to the Throne the divine oracle as follows:

"Anybody, except the members of the Imperial Family, must, for any reason nor under any circumstances, aspire to the Throne. Should there be any such heinous person, he must be denounced as a traitor to the country."

Yuge-no-Dokyo was greatly enraged, because Kiyomaro had not curved the divine oracle in his favor. He extended his evil hand to the Wake family, and exiled Kiyomaro and his elder sister Hiromushi to the remote province of Bingo.

The story about the alleged aspiration of Dokyo to the Throne eloquently tells the inseparable relations between the important affairs of the State and the Japanese fair sex of those old days.

WOMEN OF HEIAN PERIOD WERE AS FRAGILE AS 17-SYLLABLE POEMS

Part V

The Japanese women of the Nara period were very bright-hearted, and yet they were no less sensitive to the sombre aspects of Nature than the poetesses of any other country. They were delicate in sentiment, refined in language, and displayed such exquisite skill in phrasing and composition.

Many verses composed by the Japanese women of those days are in the anthology known as the Manyoshu, or Collection of Myriad Leaves, of which the following may be taken as an example:

Kimi matsu to
  Waga koi oreba
Waga yado no—
  Sudare ugokasi
Aki no kaze fuku.

While waiting for you
  with my heart full of longing,
the autumn wind blows,
  as though it were you—
swaying the bamboo blinds at my
    door.
    (By Princess Nukada.)

Sakazuki ni
  Ume no hana ukete
Omoudochi
  Nomite no nochiwa
Chirinu tomo yoshi.

After we, dear friends, have drunk
    together,
with plum-blossoms afloat in our
    wine-cups,
I regreat not if all blossoms on
    the tree be gone.
    (By Lady Otomo of Sakanoue.)

The peaceful Heian era which, beginning with the establishment of the Imperial Capital at Kyoto at the end of the eighth century, lasted for about 400 years gave birth to the fair sex of a different type. There lived in those days many accomplished ladies, such as Sei Shonagon, Murasaki Shikibu, Ono-no-Komachi, Satsuma-no-Fukuyome, and others. But, they were without such rigorous spirit as had been owned by the fair sex of older days. This, however, was due to the difference in the surroundings, which were too peaceful to be healthful. The following lines quoted from the Genji Monogatari shows the monotonous life that the young prince, hero of this famous novel, had to lead in those days:

"Here, in this quiet abode of mine, I have nothing to do to divert myself. Is there no business, either official or private, requiring my attention? Oh, how tedious and wearisome are my hours of these rainy days!"

With the arrival of the military age due to the rise of the Heike and the Genji, the rigorous spirit and the lofty feelings as of old returned to the minds of the Japanese women, returned to the hearts of the mothers and wives of the Kamakura period.

It is an interesting question what record can be made by the Japanese women of the present day when their country is fighting the greatest war ever fought in the history of mankind.

(This is the first of the series of articles on Japanese women famous in history. Others will follow shortly. The original story was written by Japan's most popular author of historial fiction, Eiji Yoshikawa. The title of his book is "Nihon Meifu-den").

DEGRELLE DECORATED

Receives Second Class Iron Cross For Bravery

Transocean

BRUSSELS, March 23.—Leon Degrelle, leader of the Rexist Movement in Belgium, who was wounded while serving as a volunteer in the Walloon Legion on the Eastern Front, was decorated for bravery with the Iron Cross of the Second Class recently.

At the same time Degrelle was recommended for promotion.

Mask in Dances

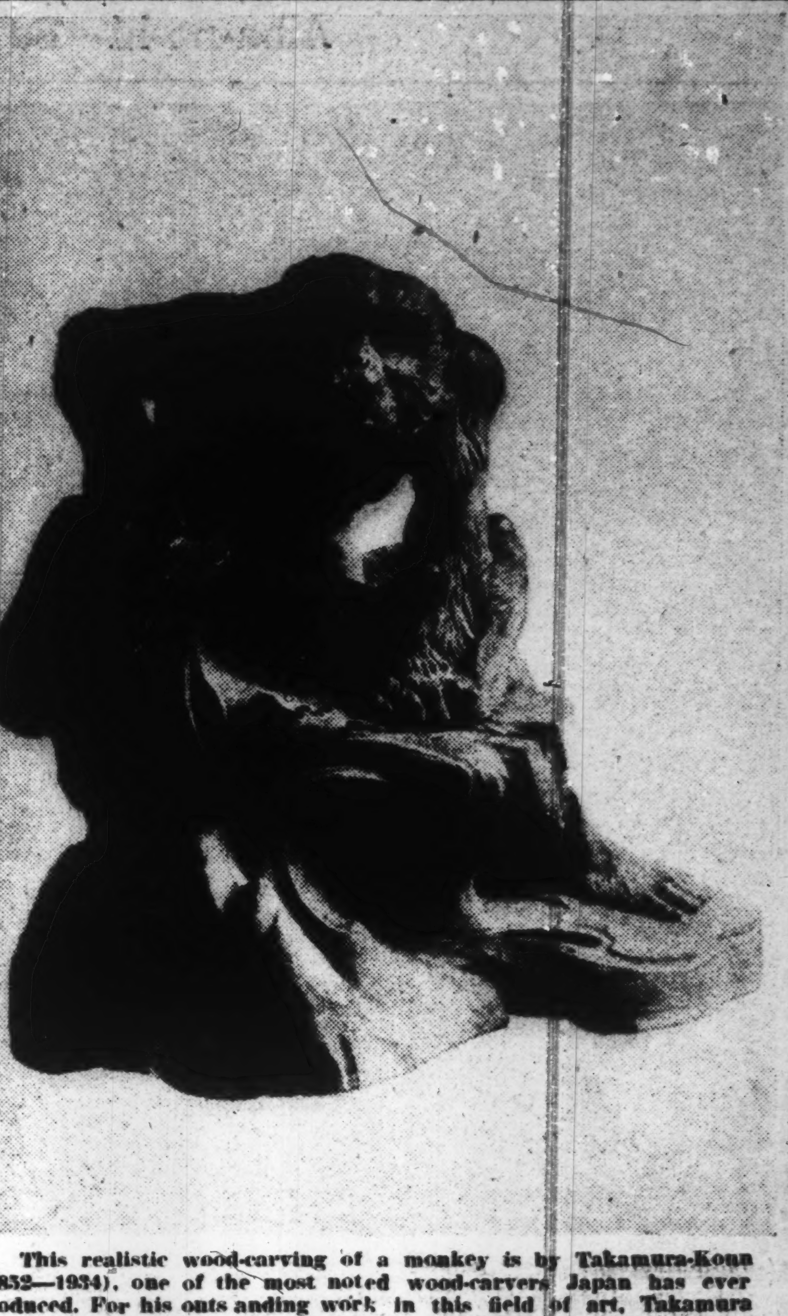
Masks are said to have been introduced into Japan from China about the 7th or 8th century, probably in connection with Buddhism, and exist there in a greater variety of definite forms than in any other country in the world, a prominent art critic stated in a recent art journal. The best known and largest number are used in the No, a form of drama which originated in Japan at the beginning of the 14th century and was inspired by Buddhist priests of the Zen sect and the pleasure-loving Shogun Yoshimasa. One of the oldest masked dances, is the sambasso, said to have originated in a religious performance which took place at Nara in 807 to stop the progress of fissures which suddenly opened in the earth.

Masked dances imported from China existed in the Japanese Court from early times under the general name of Bu-gaku, or court dances. They were executed in the Imperial Palace or temples; the performers were court nobles. The music, imported from China, was highly complicated and the masks of a very large size. These dances, which were revived at the beginning of the 19th century, may be regarded as the progenitors of the No. There are some 250 No plays, the same masks, of which there are over 100 named varieties, often being used in a number of different plays. Human beings, men and women, gods, demons and animals are represented. The more ancient, dating from the 12th and 13th centuries, have hard, strong features and remarkably large noses. Only the principal performers are masked. The actors are all professional, and as there are no women among them, the female parts are taken by men.

The material of the No masks is wood, with a coating of plaster which is lacquered and gilded. The name is generally written inside, often in red. Many bear the name of the carver and fine old specimens are highly valued.

In addition to the No masks and others of a ritual character, there are a variety of masks used as toys by children, some of the latter, like the fox mask, emanating from shrines where they are sold at festivals. A defensive mask of wrought iron was attached to the helmet. This served not only as a defense, like the visor on the European helmet, but was made fierce in aspect in order to terrify the enemy. Such use of masks, as for example the Gorgon or Medusa's head, occurs in classical antiquity. Masks were used for this purpose in the decoration of shields, such as the Chinese basket-shield, bearing the head of a red-faced monster with long, gleaming teeth, a device which has been traced from China to the Dyaks in Borneo.

Wood-Carving by Takamura-Koun



This realistic wood-carving of a monkey is by Takamura-Koun (1852—1934), one of the most noted wood-carvers Japan has ever produced. For his outstanding work in this field of art, Takamura was decorated with the Second Order of Merit. Another brilliant carving of his is the wood-cut of Shotoku-Taishi which may be found at the Tokyo School of Fine Arts.

MEN AGAINST WIND

Japanese Sailor Drifted to Aleutian Island and Finally Landed in Russian Court

The checkmated career of a Japanese sailor named Kodayu and his followers, who, encountering a tempest on their way to Yedo from Kishu on a transport ship, were cast away on the coast of an island of Kamchatka and then escorted by the Russians through Siberia to St. Petersburg, where Kodayu was received in audience by the Czarina, is given by a book entitled "Japan's Pioneers in the Northern Regions."

The name of Kodayu is not very well known but his adventures are no less interesting than those of other northern pioneers and no less significant in that his travel proved the starting-point of the relation between Japan and Russia.

On December 13 in 1782, Kodayu, then 31 years of age, started from Shirako in Ki-shu Province, now Wakayama Prefecture, on board a ship Shin-sho Maru loaded with 500 koku of rice to be sold in Yedo, present Tokyo. The members of the crew were 17, including Kodayu himself.

Toward midnight on the same day a north-westerly gale began to blow and the helm of the ship was instantly damaged. The members of the crew offered fervent prayers to Gods and Buddha but the wind only became stronger. They cut off the masts and discarded the cargo piled on the deck and the ship drifted ever eastward for about two and a half months.

Toward the middle of February next year, the wind shifted to a southerly breeze and the sea became rather calm. They made a mast out of a yard of the ship and a makeshift sail out of their clothes and thin mats and continued their voyage for several days on. But not even a small island came into their sight.

The oldest member of the crew conceived a plan to guess how far their ship was from the land. He drew a sacred lot and the lot showed the figure of 600 ri or some 1,200 miles. Incredulous of the figure, he drew the lot once again, though it was a rule that one should never draw a sacred lot more than once. The result was, to the astonishment and deep grief of all the crew, again 600 ri.

Before the beginning of March, two of the anchors had been snatched by the rough waves and the bow of the vessel had been damaged. In addition, the ship began to have a leak. The members of the crew were all panic-stricken and held their lives lost. Then the oldest sailor, who drew the sacred lot last time, again resorted to the last means. The lot told them that the crack was in the first cabin at the bow. Strange to say, they found the crack just at the place indicated by the cards and plugged it with cotton rags.

As the vessel was loaded with a great amount of rice, they did not suffer from the shortage of foodstuffs. But the difficulty was in the shortage of drinking water. Toward the beginning of March, the fresh water stored in the ship was gone and some of the sailors, being pressed by thirst, even tried to drink the sea-water. Fortunately, when it rained one night, they put each and every cask on the deck and collected rain in them. Since then rain fell often and the sailors were relieved at least from the shortage of fresh water.

DAY BY DAY SHIP DRIFTED —MEN DIED FROM LACK OF FOOD AND WATER

Day after day they continued the voyage with a vain hope of reaching the land some day, until one member of the crew, who had been suffering from an illness, died on July 15. Other sailors also became very weak because of the lack of nourishment.

Often the sailors were rejoiced to detect what they thought was land through the haze of the morning but as the sun rose and the mist dispersed they found, to their disappointment, that it had been nothing but a cloud.

For some time after they had drifted, the sailors consoled and encouraged one another, but as they met so many disasters and were often driven to the gate of death during those seven months of hopeless drifting, they became hysteric and quarrelsome. Kodayu had a difficult time in soothing them.

Toward evening of the 19th of the same month, the oldest sailor found fragments of tang floating on the surface of the sea and asserted that the ship was near land. Before dawn on the following day, a sailor named Isokichi, who was the youngest of the members of the crew, said that he had sighted something like an island nearby but they did not believe in his report. As a sailor on cooking duty went on to the deck at daybreak, he saw through the morning haze an island looming nearby through the morning mist. He crazily called up all the sailors. As they were looking hard at what they hoped to be an island, a mountain with snow on top of it gradually appeared in their sight.

All the members of the crew became frantically delighted, for it was more than seven months since they last saw land. They managed to make small, temporary sails and some oars and finally succeeded in reaching a quarter of a mile near the island.

They first transferred two patients in a launch and then the shrine erected in the vessel. Then Kodayu, and all the members of the crew got on board the launch, carrying with them some rice, utensils, clothes and beddings.

They found the island small and completely sterile. Soon after their landing on the shore, eleven natives, so ghastly in appearance with dark-brown faces and clad in short clothes made of feathers, appeared before them. When Kodayu gave them some cotton cloth and some coins, those natives made signs to follow them. Five of the sailors of the Shinsho Maru followed them and advanced about a mile toward the foot of the mountain, when two men, carrying rifles, appeared and fired blank shots. Together with these two red-haired men, they went into the residence of the natives, a cave dug in the hillside.

MEN MIRACULOUSLY REACH ISLAND BUT ARE TAKEN TO RUSSIA

The five sailors learned that the place was an island forming the Aleutian Archipelago and the two strangers who fired blank shots were Russians who had been sent there as the supervisors of fur collection. It was further learned that the blank shots were fired to congratulate them on the safe landing.

The members of the crew passed that night in a cave near the coast. On the following morning, they found, to their great disappointment, that their ship had run aground, with all the cargoes washed away. The launch which they had moored at the shore had also been broken during the night.

The chief of the Russian traders in this island allowed them to lodge in his warehouse and told them that a ship came from the homeland once in five years. With the prospective arrival of the Russian ship as the only hope, they stayed there helping the Russian traders and natives in catching sea-otters. Meanwhile, six members of the crew died because of the sudden change of climate, leaving behind them nine, including Kodayu.

In July the following year, the much-awaited ship from Russia came to the Island. But it was wrecked in the adjoining sea and the members of the crew barely arrived on the shore by boats. The Japanese castaways were more deeply grieved on the sorrowful event than when they had found their own vessel damaged.

Unable to find other means for returning home, the chief Russian trader, in cooperation with the Japanese, built a small vessel with the remains of the wrecked Russian ship and the Shinsho Maru. In July 1785, or four years after their landing on the island, nine Japanese and 25 Russians set sail on board the vessel they had managed to build.

On August 23, they entered Port Petropavlovsk in Kamchatka Peninsula. When they spent above five months there, a severe famine came and finally three of the sailors died in succession of ill-nourishment in April and May the following year.

Meanwhile, the Russian authorities ordered the castaways to be sent to Irkutsk. Starting from Petropavlovsk on June 15, they arrived in Irkutsk in February the following year after a painful trip by sea and land. In Irkutsk, Kodayu met a certain professor of the St. Petersburg University who had great interest in Japan. He sympathized with Kodayu and his men and helped them in submitting a petition in which they asked that they be permitted to return to Japan to the Governor-General of the district.

In answer to the petition, however, an order came, telling them to serve as officials of Russia. But the only hope of those ill-fated sailors was to return home. Thus they submitted a petition to the authorities once again, but the Government authorities only urged them to become traders if they did not like to be officials, offering them the necessary capital and the privilege of tax exception. However, their desire to return to their homeland, the land of cherries, only increased and they submitted a petition for the third time in the following year.

No answer came from the capital of Russia. Just at that time, the professor with whom Kodayu was in close friendship, was going to St. Petersburg and advised Kodayu to go with him and directly petition to the Government.

On January 20, 1791, Kodayu, the professor and a servant started from Irkutsk and arrived in the capital on February 19. On May 28, Kodayu was received in audience by the Czarina in the detached palace.

He was very much abashed, however, when he saw the Czarina, attended by great officials and scores of maid-servants. Mustering his courage, he proceeded to the throne and, as was instructed beforehand, prostrated himself before the Cza-

(Continued on Page 3)

RADIO PROGRAM

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Wednesday
—Morning—

7:00 Time; News; Seio Wind Music Band.
8:00 National School Morning Ceremony Hour: Talk, by Lt. Gen. Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of The Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
9:00 Home Life Hour: "War Time Problem on Food," by Kaneo Inouye.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; Imperials Rescript Observance Day Program relayed from Hibiya Park. National Anthem, "Kimigayo"; Reading of the Imperial Rescript (Phonofilm); Speech by Premier General Hideki Tojo, "Observing the Imperial Rescript"; National Grand Chorus, "Patriotic March," "Umi-Yukaba," "Warship March," "Teki-wa Ikuman"; Shouting of Banzai led by Shigeru Hazama of I.R.A.A.; News; Music.
1:00 Narration: "Special Attack Flotilla." (N. Fujita) by Announcer Tateno.

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama, "Our Fathers at the War Fronts."
8:00 Drama; Tokyo Academy of Music Chorus.
9:00 News; Talk, "Ideological War and the War of Greater East Asia," by Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of The Board of Information.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

Classified Ads.

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

FEMALE cook, fully experienced, wanted by German family. Apply Box 103, Japan Times, Tokyo.

HOUSE amah with experience in ironing required by German family. Apply Box 103, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG man, industrious, wanted. Possibilities of working in the southern region. Knowledge of foreign language and experience in export and import preferable. Apply with curriculum vitae, stating salary required, etc. to Box 105, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

AMAH, experienced, understands some English. Apply Box 102, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

7-ROOM foreign house, all modern conveniences, garage, garden. Apply 580, Kami Meguro 8-chome, Meguro-ku.

SMALL foreign house; cook on premises, suitable for bachelor. Please apply Iwata, No. 5 Fujikura Compound, 7 Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.

For Rent, Yokohama

UNFURNISHED semi-foreign bungalow, two-three rooms at 127 Takinoue, small garden, nice view. Apply Yokohama Post Office Box 287.

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REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

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For Sale

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Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 186, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama, Tel. 2-3256.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama, Tel. 2-6428, c/o Kamakuraya.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 504, Japan Times, Yokohama.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 128, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Apartments

TOKYO. The Friend House near Yoyohata-Uyehara Station on Odakyu line, 10 minutes from Shinjuku. Suitable for foreigners, steam-heated, all modern conveniences. Telephone to Yotsuya 35-3795.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. [illegible], M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-[illegible].

HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. [illegible], obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0815.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 300 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3108. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

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WE pack furniture, fragile articles, personal effects and other general goods for removal and shipping. Prompt and careful work guaranteed. Moderate charges. Kindly apply to Kagaya & Co. (former porcelain dealer), c/o Edoya Silk Store, Tor Road, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai [illegible].

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HUGE OUTPUT BOOST IN RICE IS PLANNED

10-Year Provisions Increase Scheme Submitted to Ministry

TO TACKLE PRICE ISSUE

Self-Sufficiency in Various Regions One of Aims

A high mark of 83,000,000 koku of Japanese rice (a koku is about five bushels), is one of the goals of the 10-year provisions output increase plan which was submitted by the Agriculture and Forestry Planning Committee to the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Monday. No change will be made in the sugar production of Taiwan under the new plan.

The 10-year program covers not only Japan Proper but also Chosen, Taiwan, Manchoukuo, China and all other countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It was drafted by the provisions department of the Agriculture and Forestry Planning Committee after many months' study of various agricultural problems confronting Japan and endorsed at a general meeting of the committee held Monday at the official residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister. The meeting was also attended by Masayuki Shigemasa, director of the Agricultural Affairs Bureau of the Ministry, in the capacity of observer.

Bad Effects Obviated

Importance was attached, in the drafting of the epoch-making Greater East Asia provisions increase plan, to the prevention of adverse effects on the life of the people in the southern regions. To pave the way for the smooth realization of the plan, the Government will make efforts to expand agricultural productivity and take efficient measures concerning the price problem of agricultural produce. The new program will start in the 1942 fiscal year and end in the 1951 fiscal year.

The most noteworthy item in the program is the policy with regard to Taiwan sugar industry which calls for no change in the present sugar cane field. The plan is understood to be amended as the sphere of the Greater East Asia expands as a result of the future development of the war.

The greatest efforts will be directed in the production increase movement in Japan Proper, to rice and next to potatoes and sweet potatoes. The goal of Japanese output of wheat, barley and rye was set at 38,000,000 koku; sweet potatoes at 2,000,000,000 kwan (a kwan is about 8¼ pounds) and potatoes at 1,000,000,000 kwan. The 10-year program also stipulates the following items.

(1) Chosen and Taiwan: Steps will be taken to boost rice output so as to cover the shortage of foodstuffs in Japan Proper. Soya bean in Chosen will be increased in the same way.

More Soya Beans

(2) Manchoukuo: Efforts will be concentrated on the boosting of soya bean production. Establishment of an autarchic structure in the supply of rice, kaoliang and millet is the mission to be assigned to Manchoukuo in the program. A portion of the increased harvest of kaoliang and millet will be shipped to Japan.

(3) China: Efforts will be made to make North, Central and South China and Mongolia self-sufficient in foodstuffs by producing wheat and various other farm products as well as raw cotton according to the geographical and climatic conditions of the respective areas.

(4) The southern regions: No substantial change will be made in the agricultural conditions of the southern areas for the time being.

JAVA BANK SOON TO REOPEN

Restoration of Various Government Offices Planned

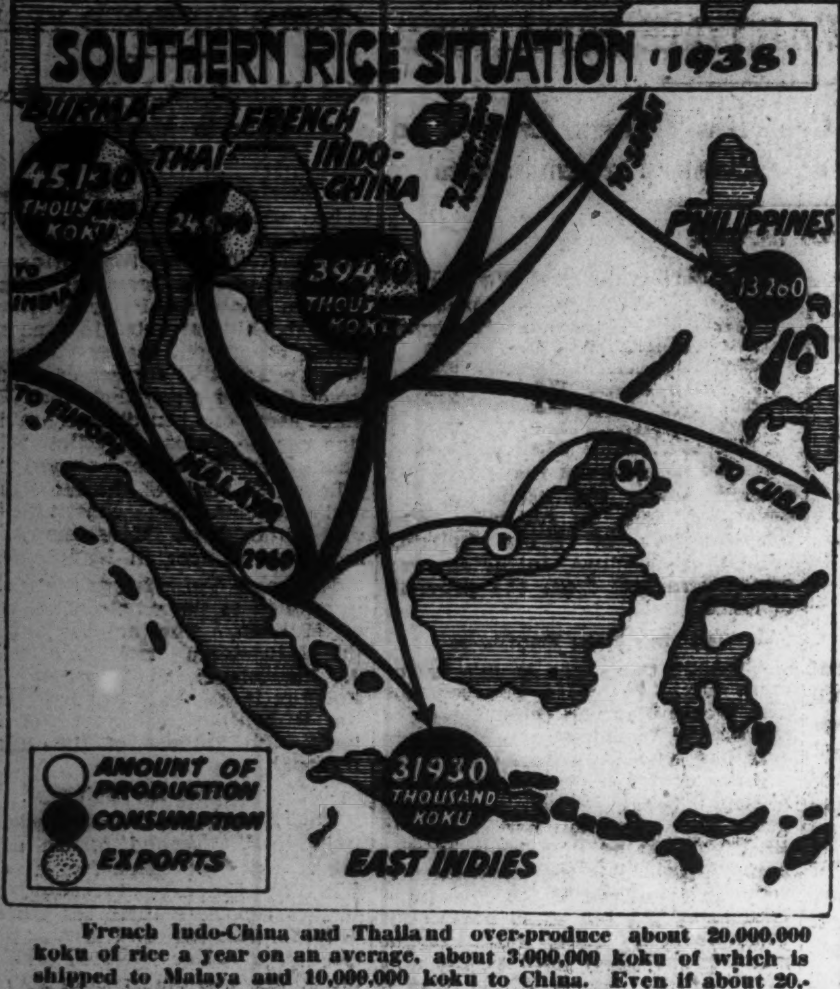
Because of the rapid return of peace and order into Batavia and the rest of the East Indies, the Java Bank, the central note issuing financial institution of the country, will shortly be reopened under the Imperial Military Administration, reports a Domei dispatch from Batavia dated April 5.

Ever since it was first founded in 1828 the Java Bank has been the note issuing bank of the East Indies under the former Dutch Administration. It is also reported that the Imperial Military Administration intends to allow other financial agencies to recommence their business activities by degrees. Preparations are also under way for the restoration of activities of various Government offices connected with the National Treasury, the Tax Office, the Monopoly Office and the Post Office, adds the dispatch.

Finances Discussed

The Bank of Japan held a customary luncheon party at its head office in the capital at noon on April 2. At the meeting were 30 officials of the Finance Ministry including Minister Okinori Kaya, and directors and chiefs of bureaus and sections of the ministry connected with the Bank, and Governor Toyotaro Yuki and Deputy-Governor Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, members of the board of directors and other directors of bureaus and departments of the Bank. After discussing widely on current financial problems following the luncheon the meeting was adjourned after 1 p.m., according to Domei.

Southern Rice Situation



French Indo-China and Thailand over-produce about 20,000,000 koku of rice a year on an average, about 3,000,000 koku of which is shipped to Malaya and 10,000,000 koku to China. Even if about 20,000,000 koku of the Burmese surplus is sent to India, at least about 10,000,000 koku will be placed at the disposal of Japan. What the southern regions require for even greater production of rice is the dispatch of agricultural experts who can enhance the productivity of the fertile tropic soil.

SUPPLIES AUTARCHY IN SPHERE POSSIBLE

With Improvement of Farming Methods in South War Necessaries Ample

The Diamond, in its latest number, proposes the dispatch of many Agricultural experts to the southern regions in order to improve the farming methods and also emphasizes the necessity to expand the yield of secondary foodstuff such as corn and tapioca. Provided these recommendations are put into action, believes the journal, an autarchy in the supply of provisions will be established in the countries constituting the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Provisions are one of the determining factors for success in modern warfare, but there is no cause for concern about the rice supply to Japan as a result of its acquisition of rice producing areas in the southwestern Pacific. According to the statistics for 1938, the latest data available, rice output in the Co-Prosperity Sphere totaled 527,009,000 koku (a koku is about five bushels) of which Japan accounted for 99,835,000 koku, Manchoukuo for 4,144,000 koku, China for 265,993,000 koku, Thailand for 24,993,000 koku, French Indo-China for 39,411,000 koku, Malaya for 2,964,000 koku, the East Indies for 31,934,000 koku, the Philippines for 13,200,000 koku, Burma for 45,133,000 koku and other miscellaneous for 130,000 koku.

Rice Outlook Optimistic

It is recalled, says the journal, that Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino in his report to the last Diet session expressed the following optimistic views on the rice problems: "French Indo-China and Thailand overproduce about 20,000,000 koku of rice a year on an average, about 3,000,000 koku of which will be shipped to Malaya and additional 10,000,000 koku to China. Even if about 20,000,000 koku of the Burmese surplus is carried to India, at least about 10,000,000 koku will be put at the disposal of Japan.

The Diamond draws the attention of the readers to the phenomenon common to wartime in which foodstuff yield declines owing to the shortage of labor, fertilizers and farming machinery, while the consumption contrastingly moves upward for various wartime reasons. It is dangerous, the periodical warns, to deal with the rice problem on the basis of pre-war conditions. Apart from French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma are understood to have been handicapped in their agricultural activities by the spread of the war theater. Even if rice output in these countries makes no decline, the increased requirements for military purposes will reduce their export capacity.

As measures to cope with the situation, the economic magazine stresses the need to improve the rice cultivating technique in all Co-Prosperity countries thereby to boost their harvest. When the rate of self-sufficiency in each of these countries is boosted, the national defense strength of each constituent of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will be enhanced and shipping supply conditions will more or less improve.

Producing Centers

The rice producing centers of French Indo-China are the wide plain along Mekong River in the south and the Tongking Plain in the north. Rice produced in the former is generally known as Saigon rice and that in the latter as Tongking rice. Before the outbreak of the European War, the bulk of F.I.C. rice had been shipped to the home country and other French colonies. Other buyers were Hongkong, China, the Philippines, India, Malaya, and European countries. Japan and East Asiatic countries, however, are now the foremost importers of F.I.C. rice.

Sixty per cent of Thai rice is produced in the delta districts along Menam River, while 40 per cent had hitherto been bought by Singapore. The delta areas in Lower Burma are the rice producing center of the former British colony.

Despite the fact that there is every possibility of cultivating rice three times a year, the rate of harvest per hecter in southern countries is far lower than in Japan and China. The following table shows the rate of harvest per hecter in the Co-Prosperity Sphere:

	Kilograms
Japan Proper	3,550
Chosen	1,920
Taiwan	2,350
Manchoukuo	1,580
China	2,520
Thailand	1,620
French Indo-China	1,050
East Indies	1,490
Philippines	1,130
Burma	1,410

BANK MAKES PLANS TO AID SHIPBUILDING

Funds to Be Furnished for Necessary Increase of Bottoms

In view of the urgent necessity to increase bottoms under wartime conditions, the Industrial Bank of Japan has formulated plans to improve and strengthen lending of necessary funds for shipbuilding.

The bank authorities are now making arrangements to put the plans into operation as soon as possible.

The main points formulated by the Industrial Bank of Japan are as follows:

1. The bank shall furnish necessary funds for shipbuilding, establishment of shipbuilding yards enlargement of dockyards and the purchasing of materials for shipbuilding.

More Funds for Shipbuilding

2. The present regulations concerning lending funds for shipbuilding as well as the regulations of the Industrial Bank of Japan for furnishing funds for the shipbuilding industry shall be revised so as to furnish more funds to the shipbuilding industry.

3. The bank also shall extend funds to the building of wooden vessels and sailing vessels with auxiliary motors.

4. The bank shall furnish necessary revolving funds to ship owners such as for charter fees in order to alleviate their burden.

BANKS DRAFT 1942 PLANS

Portion of Capital to Go for Government Bonds

The National Savings Banks Association just drafting the capital application plan for the 1942 fiscal year, has decided to continue to use a portion of ever expanding capital for the consumption of Government bonds and debentures of the Industrial Bank of Japan to assist the national productivity expansion program. For the latter purpose ¥160,000,000 is appropriated which will buy ¥80,000,000 of the discounted debentures and ¥80,000,000 of Government guaranteed debentures of the Industrial Bank of Japan, according to the Miyako.

Savings banks are not authorized by the provisions of the Savings Bank Law to possess debentures of various semi-official corporations inasmuch as those corporations came to be after the promulgation of the existing Savings Bank Law. The authorities are requested to give special consideration on this point authorizing purchase by savings banks of debentures of those corporations.

FIRST INDIA ATTACK BRIGHTENS MARKET

Prices Having Risen Too High Settle Down to Calmer Tone

The continuously upward swing of Furukawa Electric Industry and Nissan Steamship attracted the attention of dealers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Tuesday. The bourse issue which skyrocketed ¥3.00 Monday showed a calm trend Tuesday.

War news concerning the first air raid on the mainland of India by the Japanese Air Forces, coupled with Premier Tojo's advice to the Indians, produced a rosy atmosphere on the floor. Dealers also received well the statement by Colonel Kikusaburo Okada, of the Organization Bureau of the War Office, to the effect that the Japanese Army was ready to guarantee the welfare of the people in every way. Transactions in spinnings and shippings, however, were less brisk than expected in the long-term and short-term sections.

Nissan Steamship jumped by ¥1.00 in the long-term market owing to the indication that the shipping company might raise the share dividend in the near future. A cheerful trend pervaded shipbuilding and other heavy industrials. Hakodate Dock stepped up ¥0.10, Niigata Iron Works ¥0.40, its new ¥0.70, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry ¥0.10, Hitachi Iron Works ¥0.10, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery ¥0.10 Furukawa Electric Industry ¥0.30.

Closing prices of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥103.90, N.Y.K. ¥106.30, its new ¥91.50, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.90 and its new ¥100.60.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Apr.	May
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	....	....	68.3	67.5
Do. new (25)	39.0	d .1	39.1	38.6
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	156.1	d .9	156.8	155.4
Do. new (25)	101.2	d .3	....	182.1
Do. new (37½)	94.5	d .1	....	93.7
Tokyo Rayon (30)	40.2	d .4	40.1	40.6
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	76.0	75.5
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	106.9	d1.1	105.8	106.4
Do. new (37½)	91.9	d .9	91.2	91.9
O. S. K. (50)	97.0	d .9	97.2	98.1
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.4	d .5	82.6	82.2
Do. new (25)	40.0	d .6	54.2	54.1
Uraga Dock (50)	92.3	d .1	92.5	93.7
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	104.6	u .1	104.9	80.4
Hitachi Works (50)	74.5	u .3	....	75.1
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	71.6	u .1	....	70.9
Japan Nickel	41.4	u .3	49.7	50.5
Japan Piston Ring	76.8	u1.1	76.6	77.9
Furukawa Elec. Ind.	114.5	u .3	115.6	114.5
Mitsubishi Machinery	129.3	u .5	...	127.9
Japan Carbon	80.5	....	80.9	80.3

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.90	106.90	106.90	106.90
Second 5%	106.85	106.85	106.85	106.85
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Cls.
Tokyo, Stock, new	134.4	134.4	133.9	133.9
N. Y. K., old	106.7	106.7	106.3	106.3
N. Y. K., new	91.7	91.8	91.5	91.5
Kanegafuchi Spin	156.3	156.3	155.7	155.9
Do. new	100.8	100.8	100.6	100.6
Teikoku Rayon, n.	93.8	93.8	93.6	...
Osaka Stock, new	73.6	73.7	73.4	73.3
S. M. Railway	70.8	70.9	70.9	70.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.9	103.8	103.8	103.8
Hitachi Works	74.0	73.9	73.9	...
Japan Steel Tube	75.7	75.7	75.3	75.5
Japan Oil	79.9	79.9	79.5	79.6
Japan Mining	61.7	61.6	61.6	61.6
Manchurian Ind.	60.1	60.1	60.0	60.0

MARCH CAPITAL FLOATED INCREASED BY ¥277,000,000

Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Doubled Amount for General New Enterprises

The planning capital floated during the month of March by 62 organizations totaled ¥523,000,000, showing a decrease by two in the number of capital floating companies, and a marked increase of ¥277,000,000 in the amount, according to figures released by the Bank of Japan. The unusual jump registered in the capital floatation in March is largely attributed to the doubling of the capital of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry from ¥240,000,000 to ¥480,000,000. Excepting for such special quarters the usual policy of restraint stands changed for the floatation of capital for general new enterprises.

Large capital floatations were made, besides the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry mentioned above, by the Teikoku Mining Development Company which increased its capital by ¥60,000,000; by the Japan Iron Works, and the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Companies which issued debentures amounting to ¥20,000,000, each; and by the North China Development Company with its debenture issue totaling ¥35,000,000. Details are described as follows: (Unit ¥1,000. Minus sign signifies decrease).

	New enterprise	Capital increase	Debenture issue	Total
Mining industry	...	60,000	15,000	75,000
Manufacturing industry	26,930	247,060	56,500	331,090
Of which:				
Metal industry	1,300	310	25,000	26,610
Shipbuilding industry	...	240,000	...	240,000
Chemical industry	1,680	...	21,500	23,180
Electricity and gas industry	...	...	41,300	41,300
Transportations and communications industry	15,000	...	...	15,000
Trade industry	24,278	400	...	24,678
Miscellaneous industry	1,750	150	35,000	26,900
Total	67,958	306,210	147,600	523,968
Comparison with previous month	+43,394	207,210	23,400	277,016
Comparison with March 1941	—21,258	—37,990	9,500	—49,748

U.S. Shipbuilding Plan Declared Unreliable By British Labor Body

The British Labor Union has sent to the conference of shipbuilding workers' representatives which opened in London on April 5 a message in which it points out the unreliability of the United States shipbuilding program, according to a special dispatch to the Chugai Shogyo via Shanghai dated April 6. The message says that victory or defeat will be decided by the cooperation of British dockyards with the Government's war efforts and that Britain cannot rest content on the promise of the United States to complete its 10,000,000-ton building program. Another Shanghai report to the same paper indicates that President Roosevelt on April 5 ordered the sale of quinine to be placed under the control of the Government. The White House issued a statement explaining the step as one intended to stretch out the stocks of quinine in the United States for military use. Of the total amount of the drug consumed there 95 per cent had been imported from Java, but this supply is no longer available. Meanwhile demand is increasing.

KAYA URGES STUDY OF WARTIME TAXES

Minister Speaks Before Meeting of Financial Affairs Bureaus

In a speech before the meeting of Directors of Financial Affairs Bureaus at 9 a.m., Monday at the Ministry of Finance, Okinori Kaya, Minister of Finance, touched on such points as the intention of the Ministry for giving special consideration to tax payers for accommodating their industrial and trade activities adjustment, for the renovation of tax administration, on the uses to be made of capital held by the Deposit Bureau of the Ministry, on spurring the national thrift movement, and other matters, according to the Nippon Kogyo.

The substance of the Minister's speech was as follows:

"The Government has already instructed all its agencies in approaching the business of the adjustment of smaller industrialists and traders, to show all possible cooperation and consideration to the people concerned," said the Minister. "In order to smoothly carry out the adjustment of industrial and trade activities the Government has made special provisions for the reduction of, or exemption from taxation in the existing Provisional Taxation Regulations.

Difficult Problem

"The Government policy for the prosecution of the readjustment of smaller merchants will be clarified before long. It is hoped that particularly careful preparation will be made by all offices concerned in coping with this very perplexing problem.

"The taxation administration under the War of Greater East Asia becomes increasingly complex. To handle adequately the growing volume of Government business, official personnel has been much expanded. More essential than a large staff, however, is higher efficiency of Government employes. It is urgently recommended that no effort should be spared to study means to improve the wartime taxation administration.

"Usual appropriations for the management of State-owned properties and assets have been withheld this year because of other urgent demands calling for immediate attention. However, the management of State-owned assets being highly important, will be continued in future under limited spending.

Deposits Increased

"Due to the national thrift movement and the people's hearty cooperation thereto the deposits in the Finance Ministry Deposit Bureau have swelled to the ¥14,000,000,000 mark as of the end of March this year, showing an increase of ¥2,600,000,000 over the figure of the corresponding period of last year. Because of the peculiar character and mission of these deposits greatest use of them will be made to spur the consumption of Government bonds, and for the promotion of productivity expansion. Loans will be made out of these deposits also toward provincial public organizations, and other useful activities to help stabilize the life of the nation on the home front.

"It is very important that a correct application of the Corporate Accounting Control Ordinance should be made. All attention must be shown to insure right application of the Ordinance, and conduct official investigation of industrial houses with utmost speed, and refrain from impeding manufacturing and other activities of corporate bodies."

Following the Minister's speech the meeting took up a general discussion on such subjects as the wartime taxation policy and the estimate of the national tax return for 1942 fiscal year. The conference of Directors of Financial Affairs Bureaus will be continued until April 10, adds the paper.

SPINNERS PROPOSE COTTON CULTIVATION

Company Will Promote Cultivation of Raw Material in Southern Districts

When India, to which the theater of war has spread as a result of the Japanese Navy's attack on Colombo, becomes a partner in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, an autarchic structure in the raw cotton supply will be realized in the proposed sphere. With the view to coping with the increasing trend of raw cotton demand, Japanese spinning industrialists are now preparing for the creation of a ¥100,000,000 national-policy firm as an agency to undertake the cotton growing projects in the southern regions.

According to the Miyako, the projected company will make efforts to cultivate raw cotton in the Philippines, the East Indies, French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma. In collaboration with the national-policy firm, the North and Central Raw Cotton Promotion Companies in Tientsin and Nanking respectively will advance redoubled endeavors to encourage the cotton growing industry in China.

Quality Inferior

At present all of these countries are engaged more or less in the cotton cultivating industry, but the quality of raw cotton produced there is comparatively inferior so that it is not suitable for spinning and weaving. The total cotton output of these southern countries is estimated at 434,500 piculs of which Burma accounts for 300,000, the East Indies for 95,000 piculs, Thailand for 23,000 piculs, French Indo-China for 15,000 piculs and Burma for 1,500 piculs.

The Miyako suggests that first of all the Philippines should be included in the raw cotton growing undertakings in the southern regions, saying that the climate of the islands is quite suitable for cotton cultivation. Although the present output is not significant, continues the paper, the prospect of the islands as a cotton country is bright. For this reason, the Japan Federation of Spinners Associations is understood to be conducting a thoroughgoing investigation of the former American colony.

In the year 1938, the Government of the Philippine Commonwealth attempted to launch a raw cotton production forward campaign with the design to set up an autarchic structure in the supply of clothing material, but the colonial policy of the United States Government supplied the stumbling bloc in the realization of the plan. Efforts should be made, says the paper, to improve the quality of raw cotton in the Philippines, expand the cotton farms and to appropriate surplus labor for this line.

MINISTRY PLANS EXHIBITION OF GAUGING INSTRUMENTS

Perfection in Manufacture and Standardization Sought by Authorities

The holding of a public exhibition of the standard international gauging instruments owned by the Commerce and Industry Ministry is being slated to encourage the perfection of technology for the manufacture of precision and gauging instruments, according to the Miyako.

The cessation of the importation of foreign precision instruments from abroad since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is causing an embarrassing effect upon domestic machinery engineering. In its effort to cope with the situation, aside from the plan already formed for the expansion of the Machine-Tools Laboratory, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has added another plan for making public exhibition of the sole standard international gauging instruments found in this country which are owned by the Ministry for the perfection of Japanese technology for the manufacture of precision instruments, and gauges. The Ministry, at the same time, hopes the exhibition will lead the way toward the establishment of standardization of various gauging and precision instruments and of a rationalized production system.

In order to place the exhibition before the widest possible number of people the Ministry intends to produce two sets of duplicates of the original standard international gauging instruments for distribution in Osaka and Nagoya. Many other measuring instruments will be produced in turn upon the basis of these duplicates for distribution to various other industrial centers of the country.

Commercial Banks Fewer

The number of commercial banks in Japan was reduced to 176 as of the end of March through mergers and liquidation of 10 banks, according to information supplied by the Ministry of Finance. The number of savings banks was maintained at 69 unaltered, no liquidation or merger having been observed among their ranks during the same month. The banks affected by merger or liquidation during March are as follows:

1. The Mitsubishi Bank (Tokyo, capital ¥100,000,000) which absorbed the Tokyo Nakano Bank (Tokyo, capital ¥1,000,000). Approved on March 20.
2. The Enshu Bank (Shizuoka, capital ¥10,000,000) which absorbed the Amamiya Bank (Shizuoka, capital ¥800,000) and the Enyo Bank (Shizuoka, capital ¥500,000). Approved on March 30.
3. The Himi Bank (Toyama, capital ¥1,000,000) liquidated itself. Approved on March 28.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	133.9	same
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.5	— .40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	100.6	+ .30
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	..	..
Government bond, Kogo 5%	106.90	same

U.S. LABOR PROBLEMS HAMPER WAR WORK

Capitalist and Working Classes Clash Over Working Hours And Wages

Disputes between capital and labor in the United States are assuming serious proportions over the problem of working hours and wages, as a result of which that country's capability for the prosecution of war will remarkably decline, reports a Domei Buenos Aires dispatch dated April 5 quoting information gathered there.

While working classes are taking advantage of this wartime for the enactment of a law favorable to them, capitalists, particularly those in the southern states, are raising the strongest opposition against the laborers' attitude, continues the report stating further that the capitalists not only regard strikes as illegal but also emphasize the necessity of abolishing the restriction placed upon working hours. According to the report, Representative Smith from Virginia State insists that the current labor agreement governing the overtime labor allowance should be abolished. However, the government cannot approve the idea for fear that it may cause delay in the production of arms.

Anti-Labor Attitude

However, generally speaking, the government is taking an anti-labor attitude, presumes the dispatch quoting Donald Nelson, director of the Wartime Production Bureau as having advised laboring classes not to demand double wages for labor on Sundays and holidays.

With the object of solving the problem of working hours and wages, the dispatch further states, a conference was held recently in Detroit by the representatives of the General Motors Company and the United Motorcars Labor Union. However, a compromise was not reached between the two parties, adds the dispatch saying that the disputes will continue as long as the government does not take any proper and appropriate counter-measures.

Despite strenuous efforts being made by the government for the amelioration of the prevailing situation in the U.S. industrial world, the dispatch concludes, with increasing labor disputes, the country is confronted with a declining capability for the prosecution of the current war.

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 7
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,131,081
Over Issues	
Deposits	545,692
Loans	413,570

ADVISORY BOARD FORMED FOR NEW ELECTRIC SETUP

Cooperation Necessary Between Japan Power and Distribution Control Companies

To insure perfect functioning of the new electric structure which launched upon its new business April 1, President Yoshizo Ikeo of the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company has declared his intention of forming a board of advisors for the company composed of the presidents of the nine newly inaugurated power distribution control companies for the purpose of adjustment of relations between the Japan Electric and the power distribution control companies inasmuch as the success or otherwise of the new electric structure hinges upon the degree of cooperation between them, according to Domei. Besides replying to questions submitted by the President of the Japan Electric, the board of advisors will also submit proposals for the improvement of the electric industry. The board will be called for its inaugural meeting in the near future.

Regulations defining the function of the board of advisors are described as follows:

(1) The board of advisors shall supply replies to questions of the President relating to the business administration of the Company, and may submit other appropriate suggestions.

(2) The executives of the nine power distribution control companies will be designated advisors by the President. When necessary advisorship may be conferred on other men of high scholarship and experience.

(3) The board of advisors will be convened to meeting once a month at which time will be present a director of the Company designated either by the President or the Vice-President of the Company.

Bill Clearings

April 7
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	75,939	171,168
Balance	36,086	19,277

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... ¥ [illegible]

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1942

Funeral of the Naval Heroes

A grateful nation honors today the nine Naval Heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla who sacrificed their lives in the attack on Pearl Harbor just four months ago. It is fitting and proper that a joint Navy Funeral is to be held today at Hibiya Park in the very heart of the capital of the country for which they gave their all. It is the least that a grieving but proud nation can do to clasp thus the remains of her brave sons to her bosom in affectionate embrace once before enshrining them on the national altar.

Although the nation weeps over the loss of these nine young lives, the rites today are more an occasion for reverent rejoicing than for mourning. For in a larger sense these heroes have not died, but in their spiritual form have entered into a more abundant and useful life to serve as an inspiration and an example to the whole nation for all eternity.

It is also an occasion for thanksgiving to realize that our nation always produces, whenever there is need, great heroes who step forward to offer their lives that the rest of the nation might continue to live. Their sacrifice is not the tragedy of unwilling conscripts led out to slaughter nor the orgasm of frenzied fanatics responding to an emotional urge of the moment. Theirs is the calm and deliberate sacrifice motivated by perfect love and devotion to their country—a love and devotion sanctified by the August Virtues of our Imperial Sovereign. As long as such heroes continue to appear, our nation will continue to live as it has lived since ages eternal.

At the services today, the populace therefore will not mourn but will thankfully honor and revere the memory of those who personify the life force of the nation. Not only these nine individuals, but through them the thousands of others who in less spectacular but equally devoted ways have made the supreme sacrifice, will be the objects of adoration. For these are the men who keep Japan eternally alive and her glories ever unchanging.

Another Month

Another Imperial Rescript Observance Day has come to mark the beginning of another month of the War of Greater East Asia. It is again a time to take stock of our achievements and to dedicate ourselves anew to the task still remaining before us.

Only four months have elapsed since the memorable launching of our crusade to right the wrongs of the Anglo-American intruders long suffered by the inhabitants of this part of the world. Although the time has been short, the achievements of our Imperial Forces have already exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine.

The capture of Hongkong, Manila, Rangoon, and Singapore, the occupation and consolidation of Malaya, the East Indies, and most of the Philippines have already long been a matter of history. Today our Forces are pushing still farther into Burma, establishing themselves in New Guinea, harrying the coast of northern Australia, and from their new base in the Andaman Islands extending their control over the Bay of Bengal. And most recently our Forces have launched an aerial attack on Ceylon. All along our far-flung battle-line which now extends over land and sea for four thousand miles or more and linked to the homeland by an impressive line of communications three thousand miles in length, our matchless Forces stand guard in complete mastery of the situation. In the geographical extent of the operations and in the complexity of the coordination necessary between the land, sea, and air branches of the armed services in operating over an area of this character, the world has never before seen the like. The brilliant success of our arms in the face of these difficulties places our nation in the world's hall of fame for all time.

As outstanding as our feat of arms has been, even more significant is our task of construction. Our war is no mere war of destruction, but a preliminary phase of a long range program of construction of a new and better world order. Viewed in this light, our task has but just begun. But already there are happy omens. The Army and Navy have both dispatched to the regions which have fallen under their influence large numbers of capable administrators. As short as the time has been since their dispatch, results are already becoming apparent. News has begun to pour back in ever increasing volume telling of the progress of the work of restoring peace and order and of laying the foundations of a permanent economic prosperity. The success of this work, when finished, will be even more remarkable than the military achievements made so far.

As auspicious as the beginnings have been, however, the task remaining before us is still tremendous. While there is no question that with the cooperation of other fellow Asiatics we are equal to the task, we cannot afford to slacken our efforts or rest on the laurels we have already gathered. Each month, as long as our task still remains uncompleted, on the occasion of Imperial Rescript Day, renewed realization of the glory of our mission and renewed dedication of our efforts are in order.

The Kangaroo

One of the best known marsupials is the kangaroo, which has become known as the national animal of Australia. Although it is of graceful build, its small deer-like head and very short forelegs are out of proportion to the rest of its body, which, in a fully developed male weighs about the same as a tall, well-grown man. Although the great length of the hind limbs compared with the forelegs make the kangaroo look awkward when grazing, the awkwardness vanishes as soon as the animal lifts itself erect and begins to hop. It moves in a series of bounding leaps attaining, at top speed, a rate of 40 miles per hour. The average jump is about 10 feet, but kangaroos have been known to cover as much as 20 feet in a single leap and to clear a seven foot fence with ease.

There are several species of kangaroo, of which the two largest, the red and grey, average about five feet in height. The smaller black ones which live in the rocky gullies and scrub country are known as wallabies, but the distinction is mainly a matter of size. Kangaroos are ordinarily of a gentle disposition, but an "old man" kangaroo at bay can be very dangerous. With a single stroke from the powerful claws of his hind feet, an "old man" has often killed a pursuing dog and on occasions has been known purposely to lure a dog into deep water and hold it under until drowned.

Kangaroos are fond of company and are generally to be seen in "mobs". Before the coming of the white man, great herds existed all over Australia and even today they are quite plentiful in sparsely settled areas and open forest country. Their food consists mainly of grass and small herbage. Although opinion varies among pastoralists regarding the amount they consume, it is generally conceded that their appetite, in proportion to their bulk, is unusually small.

Artesian Water in Australia

Although large areas of Australia have an annual rainfall of less than 15 inches, the presence of artesian or underground water has enabled much of this country to be developed, usually as cattle and sheep stations. There are nine large areas of this water. The most important, the Great Artesian Basin, extends under 600,000 square miles of territory, mostly in Queensland and Central Australia. Bores, ranging in depth from less than 50 feet to as much as 5,000 feet, are sunk to tap this artesian water, which gushes forth in a continuous stream.

A Year Ago Today

April 8, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka was closeted with the Soviet Foreign Commissar at the Kremlin for more than two hours in what was described as "an extremely profitable talk." The conversations were scheduled to be taken up and continued during the next few days.

Meanwhile, Mr. Matsuoka's visit to Moscow for the second time in a few weeks stirred much speculation in foreign circles, which stressed the visible changes that had occurred in the European situation since the Japanese Foreign Minister first called on Moscow on his way to Berlin and Rome.

As the gigantic German offensive in the Balkans gained momentum, the merciless hammer of the Luftwaffe, roaring over the Balkan ranges with explosive and incendiary bombs in three great waves left of Belgrade a smoking, shattered shambles, similar to Warsaw and Rotterdam, according to reports from Berlin, Rome and various other European cities. The second visit of the German air force since the dramatic opening of operations had left the Jugoslavian capital without communications of any sort, the radio station and telephone exchange buildings having suffered direct hits.

Because of the untenable situation of the capital in face of the devastating air attack, Jugoslavian officials have established a provincial Government at Vranesh, south of Sarajevo in the mountains of former Montenegro.

At the same time, Axis land forces were reported assaulting Jugoslavia from three directions, driving straight down from former Austrian and Hungarian territories toward Zagreb, the former Croatian capital, penetrating westward from Rumania and Bulgaria, and northward from Albania, the Italians participating in the latter drive.

Thirty-thousand of the United States armed forces marched up New York's Fifth Avenue, and countless others paraded along the thoroughfare of other American cities in what was described as the greatest military display in the United States since the first World War, on the anniversary of the nation's entry in the war. Probably very few of them realized that the country would be involved in another conflict before the year was out, and still fewer that some of the American soldiers would find themselves in a very uncomfortable position before long.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Humanity

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part IV

The self-sacrifice of Princess Oto-tachibana shines like a morning star, far in the heavens, yet so near, its lustre everlastingly beautiful. When Yamato Takeru-no-Mikoto, after his subjugation of the northern Ainu, stood upon a plateau, looking across what is probably the Tokyo Bay today, and marking the place where his beloved Princess sank her body that the turbulent sea might be calmed and his August ship pass safely, he sorely grieved:—"Azuma Haya!" ("Alas for my wife!"). Thus it is, we learn, that the whole surrounding region of Kanto is called "Azuma," and that there is a small district in the High-located Hongo-ku, Tokyo, which bears the name "Tsumagoi-cho" (spouse-lamenting street). To offer oneself at the altar of death that others may live, or that a high, noble cause be fulfilled, is an act of humanity in its sublimest form; and we find more than one such heart-stirring story not only in the Kojiki but in the poems of Manyoshu and the descriptions of Fudoki.

Haniwa

Deliberate throwing away of one's life may easily be abused in a country like Japan where loyalty is so highly prized. Evidently to check the tendency to self-immolation on the slightest provocation—a tendency which was already visible in the reign of Sujin Tenno that an Imperial edict was issued in the 10th year of his reign (2 B.C.), prohibiting the junshi (loyalty death) or substituting for it with the system of Haniwa, or the earthenware dolls of men and horses, etc., to be used at the funeral of royalty instead of men and horses formerly buried alive. This was a great act of humanity, making a clear epoch in the progress of humanitarian principles in Japan. Nomi-no-Sukune, Minister of the Crown, who was in the greatest confidence of the Mikado, to whom was evidently due the innovation of Haniwa, was responsible also for many acts of humanitarian reform with which the reign of the great Sujin Tenno is identified.

In the 16th year of Ojin Tenno (285 A.D.) was brought to Japan the first copy of the Rongo and other Chinese classics, which marks the beginning of the age of the literary or written culture in contrast to the unwritten traditional culture of older antiquity, and it received a further great impetus from the introduction of Buddhism in 552 A.D. from this time onward the sense of humanity, already highly developed through the cult of Shinto—religion of nature born on the soil—has been codified, so to speak, into one of the ruling principles of the Japanese spirit.

'Wa' and Universal Benevolence

This humanity of Japan is called by several names, one being "Wa," commonly translated as "harmony," which Shotoku Taishi, the Constantine of Japanese Buddhism, stressed the essential virtue in the government of the nation. In his famous 17-article Constitution, the Prince dwelt on the great importance of "Wa" from the two viewpoints of moral and political consideration, as the basis for national solidarity. He defined it as freedom from egotism and partizan spirit, and a cooperation in the cause of the ideal regime. In the great Imperial rescript on education issued by the Emperor Meiji in 1890 the same quality is called "universal benevolence," the virtue which the great Emperor enjoined not only in this historic rescript but in many of the poems he composed during his illustrious reign. "If you fight those seeking to harm the country," says one such poem, "do not forget, when occasion demands, the good office of mercy toward your adversaries."

First Charity Institutions

Resuming the records of humanitarian works in the past, we are all dazzled by the great achievements of the Nara Period, an era of Buddhist sacerdotalism. The political supremacy gained by Buddhist priests in this era was the result rather than the cause of the high plane of moral power attained by followers of the lotus. It is a well-known fact of history that the Empress Komyo, the peerless consort of the great Shomu Tenno, was personally responsible for the establishment of the first charity hospital (Seyaku-in) and the first orphanage (Hiden-in) in Japan, or probably in the world, and that the donation of the world-famous Shosoin was done at her own explicit will. The great temples we see in Nara today and the numerous images, large and small, housed therein, of holy personages may be looked on as so many monuments of the high principles of humanity with which our sovereigns of the 8th century were guided.

(To Be Concluded)

JAPAN'S ECONOMY NOW EXPANDED TO STABILIZE WARTIME FINANCES

Since 1931 Utmost and Ceaseless Efforts Exerted to Overcome Misfortunes of Adverse Circumstances

By KENZO OSHIMA

Kenzo Oshima, managing director of the Sumitomo Bank with which he has been connected since 1909, is an expert on international money market. He served for about four years at the bank's New York branch and was one of the Japanese delegates at the Yosemite Conference of the I.P.R. in 1936. He is the author of Saikin no Kawase to Kokusai Kinyu (Exchange and International Money Market), Kokusai Kinyu no Shuyomondai (Important Problems of International Money Market), Kawase to Kingin Mondai (Exchange and Gold and Silver).

From Contemporary Japan,
March issue, 1942

Part I

In modern warfare it is essential that a nation's total resources, both in manpower and in materials should be brought into full play. Therefore, its costs are bound to be proportionately high. It was during the first World War (1914-18) that staggering war expenses first became evident. Professor Ernest L. Bogart in his book War Costs and Their Financing, states that the expenditures incurred by all the warring Powers reached the colossal sum of U.S.$208,300,000,000.

Even excluding sums mutually advanced among themselves, mutual transfers, which amounted to $22,000,000,000 (to be more exact $22,072,214,125), the net costs totaled $186,060,000,000, according to Professor Bogart's estimates. Dr. Hermann Pantlen, in his Krieg und Finanzen, gives the following estimates of war costs of the various belligerents in terms of their respective currencies:

	(In billions)
Germany	147.50 marks
Great Britain	6.55 pounds
France	144.70 francs
America	28.00 dollars

These figures cover war expenses up to December 31, 1918, the Armistice having been signed on November 11. Expenditure for purely military purposes cannot be ascertained exactly, the war costs not being separately itemized. Nevertheless, there is a striking contrast between these figures and those for the Napoleonic Wars (1793-1815) which were fought on a scale geographically nearly parallel to that of the first World War. The Napoleonic Wars, it is worth noting, cost Britain only £830,000,000, including £60,000,000 advanced by Britain to her Austrian, Prussian and Russian allies.

War Costs and Taxation

How to find ways and means of raising the enormous sums needed in modern warfare is a problem that taxes the ingenuity of financiers in all belligerent countries. During the first World War, in pursuance of basic financial principles, some countries, including Britain, endeavored at first to raise the bulk of their war cost through increased taxation. Other countries, France for example, resorted from the beginning to a borrowing policy. When it became evident that hostilities would be much more protracted than had at first been expected, the belligerent Powers realized that there was a limit to increased taxation; they were naturally left with no choice but to cover the major part of their war costs through bond issues.

Professor Bogart states that of Great Britain's total war costs of $43,800,000,000 only $8,700,000,000 were raised from tax revenue, the remaining $35,000,000,000 being covered by means of borrowing. Even Great Britain, which had boasted of her sound finances, found herself compelled to resort to loan issues to meet her wartime financial needs. No wonder that other belligerents had, from the very outset of the hostilities, to float bonds to cover their war costs. Subjoined are the percentages of tax revenue and loans. (Conversion Funding Loans, Treasury, and Savings Bonds, Savings Certificates, etc.) covering expenditure, including war costs, in Great Britain during the first World War:

Year	Tax revenue	Proceeds from bonds
1914	82.5	17.5
1915	36.6	63.4
1916	18.6	81.4
1917	23.4	76.6
1918	24.8	75.2
1919	28.1	71.9

It will be observed that from 1915 onward, when the hostilities had developed into a full-dress war, three-quarters of Great Britain's annual expenditure, including war costs, were met from the proceeds of loans.

Britain's Debt Enormous

Although there was an interval of more than 20 years between the first World War and the outbreak of the second World War, the belligerents had barely recovered from the ravages of the first when the second began. Great Britain's national debt, for example, had risen to £8,000,000,000 as the result of war borrowings. This was subsequently reduced to £7,000,000,000, but later, because of the big sums needed for unemployment relief and rearmament, it increased until at the outbreak of the second World War it swelled to the £8,000,000,000 mark.

The United States was in no better position. After the end of the first World War America's national debt was for a time at the level of $26,000,000,000. Thanks to a period of prosperity and the accompanying increase in tax revenue, it was reduced to $16,000,000,000. The world-wide business depression did not leave the United States unaffected, of course, and in 1932 domestic conditions were so serious that the Government was compelled to issue bonds for unemployment relief. Rearmament on a huge scale, started in May, 1940, necessitated further large-scale floatation of bond issues, the result being that when America entered the Pacific war the national debt had mounted to the immense total of $58,000,000,000. The United States, it will be seen, will have no easy task in financing the war.

Germany, however, is in an entirely different position. Her national debt incurred in connection with the first World War was almost entirely wiped out during the post-war inflationary period. After the rise to power of the Nazi Party in 1933 rearmament expenditure was partly covered by the issue of Government bonds, but Germany is nevertheless in a better position financially than Great Britain or the United States.

Japan's Financial Position

What is the position of Japan? Since September, 1931, she has had no alternative but to meet almost half of her annual expenditure by floating loans. The Manchurian Affair began in September, 1931, and nearly six years later, namely in July, 1937, hostilities broke out between Japan and China. For more than four years past Japan has had a double task, on the one hand prosecuting her war with China and on the other exerting her utmost efforts to replenish her armament in order to cope effectively with the changing international situation. Her finances, therefore, were already in a considerably swollen state when, in December, 1941, she was compelled to start unprecedentedly large-scale military operations against the United States and the British Empire. Japan's financial position, it will be seen, is not unlike that of Great Britain and America.

Financially Japan may be said to have been on a war footing since the beginning of the Manchurian Affair in September, 1931. Military operations spread from Manchuria to Shanghai and when hostilities ceased, Japan found no possibility of financial relief. The threatening international situation made it imperative for her to embark on a mammoth program of rearmament. After an interval of about five years military operations had to be renewed, this time as a sequel to the outbreak of hostilities in China. It is no exaggeration to say, therefore, that financially Japan has been on a war footing uninterruptedly since September, 1931.

National Debt Rises

The period under review may be divided into two stages, the first extending from September, 1931, the beginning of the Manchurian Affair, to July, 1937, when hostilities with China broke out, and the second stage from July, 1937, to November, 1941, the month before the outbreak of the Pacific war. During the first stage Government bonds to the amount of ¥3,458,000,000 were issued to meet military expenditures in connection with the China Affair and deficits in Government revenue. During the second stage there were further bond issues to the tune of ¥23,763,000,000 to finance the military operations in China and to defray the Government's increasing domestic expenditures. The result was that Japan's national debt rose to ¥34,382,000,000.

Details of bond issues during the second stage are as follows:

(In million yen) Government bonds	Amount
Bonds to meet revenue deficits	4,306
Bonds for military operations in Manchuria	755
Bonds for military operations in China	18,702
Total	23,763

Bond floatation was needed to meet deficits in ordinary State revenue. Although revenue from taxation was steadily increasing, it was insufficient to cover the increase in ordinary as well as extraordinary expenditures necessitated by the hostilities in China. The annual expenditures during the second stage, classified under general accounts and extraordinary military expenditures in connection with the China hostilities, are as follows:

(In million yen)

Fiscal year	Expenditures under general accounts	Extraordinary military expenditures	Total
1937	2,709	2,540	5,249
1938	3,288	4,850	8,138
1939	4,494	4,605	9,099
1940	5,860	5,460	11,320
1941	8,516	11,480	19,993
Total	24,867	28,935	53,802

Great Ordeal

The question naturally arises: How is it that Japan's economy has been able to stand up so successfully to the strain of such enormous expenditures? The economic depression of 1930 which came in the wake of the World War dealt as heavy an economic blow to Japan as to other leading industrial countries. The great earthquake and fire of September 1, 1923, which wrought havoc in Tokyo and Yokohama, rendered the country's plight even more severe. This was a great ordeal even to the indomitable spirit of the Japanese nation. A rapid succession of misfortunes drained Japan of a considerable portion of her gold holdings which had been acquired during the first World War, specie shipments abroad being needed to settle the adverse balance in international accounts.

Furthermore, it was found necessary to float big loans on the British and American money markets in order to raise funds for rehabilita-

(Continued on Page 3)

Of Things Japanese

TRAFFIC RULES IN YEDO DAYS

By MOCK JOYA

In the days of Yedo, of course there were no automobiles, bicycles nor street cars, and the streets of Yedo were not so congested as Tokyo streets are today. But the Tokugawa Bakufu authorities found it necessary to adopt various traffic rules in order to make the Yedo streets safe for the public, even though there were only riding horses, pack horses, man-drawn carts, horse carts and ox wagons as means of transportation in the city.

When we study those traffic rules made by the Bakufu authorities, we are impressed by the fact that the Yedo officials had given thought to public safety and adopted drastic measures for enforcing the rules. Of course, the traffic rules of Yedo changed often according to the conditions of the time and also the views of officials. It is yet interesting that the following rules were enforced in the Yedo days:

1. The eaves of the houses facing the street should not project beyond the building line.
2. No obstacles should be placed on the street.
3. Horses, oxen, horse carts and ox wagons should not be tied to houses facing the street.
4. The loading and unloading of carts and pack horses should not be done on the street, but should be done in proper yards.
5. Two or more carts or horses should not travel in close succession.

Then, the punishment for the violation of these rules was very strict, and it was in the first year of Kyoho (1716) that the following rule was issued: "Those who cause death to others on the street because of their horses, oxen or carts will be punished by a sentence of exile."

Those rules were admirable, and if "horses, oxen and carts" are changed to "motor cars, trucks and bicycles," they become quite adaptable for present-day Tokyo.

SPIRIT RESTS IN PEACE FOR 3 HUNDRED YEARS

East Mausoleum Is Most Sacred Spot in Manchuria

A lovely drive of about seven miles eastward from the towered East Gate of Mukden along the Mukden-Fushun highway brings one in sight of the beautiful hills of Tien-tsu Shan, the Pillar of Heaven. Here the hills are clad in pine trees which cast their shadows over the broad mirror-like surface of the Hun River flowing along their foot. Even miles away one can discern amid the rich verdue gleams of yellow which, upon drawing closer, prove to be yellow-tiled roofs of the many halls and pavilions which constitute Tunling (the East Mausoleum), the most sacred spot in Manchuria.

The name Tung-ling is often loosely applied to the whole district east of Mukden. The actual name of the Mausoleum itself is Foo-ling, the Mausoleum of Happiness. The Foo-ling is regarded as most sacred, for it contains the tomb of Nurhachi, the founder of the Manchu Dynasty.

Shrine for Spirit

The Mausoleum of Happiness was built in the second month of the third year of Tien-Tsung (1629 A.D.) by Emperor Tai-tsung, Nurhachi's son, as a tomb for his royal father's remains and a shrine for his spirit. After repeated additions, the edifice was enlarged in 1651 and embellished to the present magnitude and magnificance.

The Mausoleum, extending over the middle section of the Pillar of Heaven, is surrounded by a red brick wall. The front gate facing south is confronted by a pair of gorgeously carved marble pai-lou. Passing through the massive vermilion portal, one finds oneself in a sort of petrified zoological garden. Along the moss-covered stone path stand pairs of lions, tigers, elephants, camels and horses carved out of granite, the horses said to have been modelled on the great Emperor's favorite "heavenly steed." At the end of the path flights of stone steps—altogether 108 in number—lead straight up the hills to a pavilion which commands a delightful view from this lofty position.

After a strenuous climb up the steps, especially under a burning sun, it is refreshing to feel the cool breeze on one's forehead, as one looks down upon the fertile plain stretching away as far as the eye can see with the Hun River winding like a blue ribbon between vast rippling kaoliang fields. The pavilion contains a monument erected by the Emperor Kanghsi, a stone slab over 10 feet in height bearing a eulogy on the Imperial ancestor inscribed in three languages, Manchu, Chinese and Mongol.

Behind the pavilion between thick pine woods a stone-paved avenue leads gently uphill to a spacious courtyard, on either side of which are the kitchens and pantries, and behind them on the south the sacrifice pavilion and the chambers for the ritualists. At the farther end of the yard over ancient pine trees towers the highly decorated three-storied Lung-en Gate which leads to the inner sanctuary. The paved inner court, perfectly square in shape, is enclosed by a massive wall of grey bricks and guarded by four corner towers.

Another Gateway

On the right and left are lateral halls, and in the center upon a terrace with marble steps decorated with carved designs, stands the Lung-en Hall, which contains the altars of Emperor Tai-dsoo and his Empress Consort. Quiet broken only by the rustle of thousands of pine trees in the neighborhood reigns within the four massive walls, and inspires in one a solemn feeling of awe. Behind the hall is another gateway which offers the only entrance into the holy of holies—the tomb. The dome-like sepulchre surrounded by ancient elms rises in the center of a crescent-shaped enclosure, and here, under this mound, the conqueror has rested in peace these 300 years.

It was in the year 1559, when Europe was passing through the disturbed years of the Reformation, that Nurhachi was born in Hotooala, the southern extremity of the Long White Mountains, at the north side of which had appeared his ancestor, Aichingiolo Pukuliyunshan, about 200 years before.

INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, the attention of the world is being focused on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, Will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns.—Editor.

Portrait of Gandhi

Picture the slightest, weakest man in Asia, with face and flesh of bronze, close-cropped gray head, high cheek bones, kindly little brown eyes, a large and almost toothless mouth, larger ears, an enormous nose, thin arms and legs, clad in a loin-cloth, standing before an English judge in India, on trial because he has preached liberty to his countrymen.

Picture him again similarly dressed, at the Viceroy's palace in Delhi, in conference on equal terms with the highest representative of England. Or picture him seated on a small carpet in a bare room at his Satyagrahashram, or School of Truth-Seekers, at Ahmedabad; his bony legs crossed under him in Yogi fashion, soles upward, his hands busy at a spinning-wheel, his face lined with the sufferings of his people, his mind active with ready answers to every questioner of freedom. This naked weaver is both the spiritual and the political leader of 320,000,000 Hindus; when he appears in public, crowds gather round him to touch his clothing or to kiss his feet; not since Buddha has India so reverenced any man. He is in all probability the most important, and beyond all doubt the most interesting, figure in the world today. Centuries hence he will be remembered when of his contemporaries hardly a name will survive.

He receives you without effusion or ceremony; for you he provides a chair, but he is content to squat on the floor. He looks at you a moment, smiles his acknowledgment of your interest in India, and resumes his spinning while he talks. Four hours a day he spins the coarse khaddar. His only possessions in the world are three khaddar cloths, which serve him as a wardrobe; once a rich lawyer, he has given all his property to the poor, and his wife, after some womanly hesitation, has followed his example. He sleeps on a piece of khaddar spread on the bare floor or the earth. He lives on nuts, plantains, lemons, oranges, dates, rice and goat's milk; often for months together he takes nothing but milk and fruit; he has tasted meat but once in his life.

Eats With Children

Usually he eats with the children whom he teaches; they are his sole recreation, and when His Majesty's officers came to arrest him, in 1922, they found him frolicking in the yard with these youngsters. He not only prays, rising at four a.m. for an hour of prayer and meditation, but he fasts. "I can as well do without my eyes," he says, "as without fasts. What the eyes are for the outer world, fasts are for the inner; as the blood thins, the mind clears, irreverences fall away, and fundamental things, sometimes even the Soul of the World, come into vision like mountain-tops through a cloud."

At the same time that he fasts to see God, he keeps one toe on the earth, and advises his followers to take an enema daily when they fast, lest they be poisoned with the acid products of the body's self-consumption just as they are finding God. When, in 1924, the Moslems and the Hindus were engaged in killing one another theologically, and paid no heed to his pleas for peace, he went without food for three weeks to move them. He has become so weak and frail through fasts and privations that when he addresses audiences he must, in most cases, speak from a chair.

He carries his asceticism into the field of sex, and like Tolstoi he would limit all physical intercourse to deliberate reproduction. In his youth he indulged the flesh too much, and the news of his father's death surprised him in the arms of love. He returned with passionate remorse to the Hindu doctrine of Brahmacharya which had been preached to him in his youth—absolute abstention from all sensual desire.

Basic Need Realized

He persuaded his wife that they should live henceforth like brother and sister, avoiding all sexual behavior; and "from that time," he tells us, "all dissension ceased." When later he realized that India's basic need was birth-control, he adopted not the methods of the West, but the theories of Malthus and Tolstoi.

"Is it right for us, who know the situation, to bring forth children? We only multiply slaves and weaklings if we continue the process of procreation whilst we feel and remain helpless. . . . Not till India has become a free nation . . . have we the right to bring forth progeny. . . . I have not a shadow of doubt that married people, if they wish well to the country and want to see India become a nation of strong and handsome, well-formed men and women, would practise perfect self-restraint and cease to procreate for the time being."

With such a history behind him he is naturally a rigorist in morals. He believes with Christ that he who looks upon a woman with desire in his heart has already committed adultery. He abominates prostitution, and denounces the West for abusing a minority of the "nobler sex" in order to satisfy bachelors and adulterers. Prostitutes have been comforted by his message, and have come great distances to lay their savings at his feet and pledge themselves to continence. He ad-

(Continued on Page 3)

EVENING EDITION

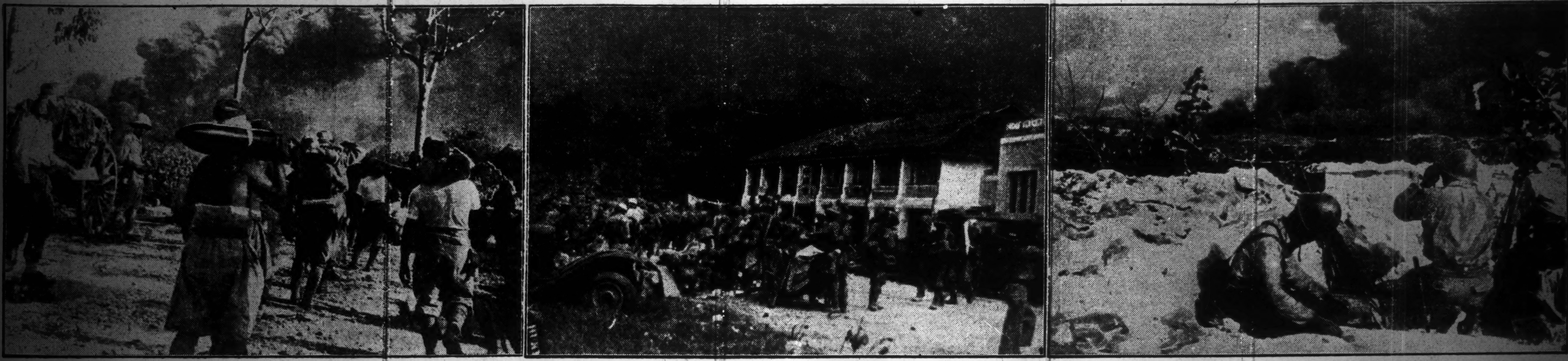
Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,450 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Action Scenes From Campaign That Made New War History



The above photos obtained through the courtesy of the War Ministry reveal various phases in the brilliant Japanese drive that brought Singapore to its knees in such a short duration of time. Left: Transporting shells for heavy guns at Johore Bharu. Center: Japanese troops concentrating near Bukit Timah on Singapore Island on February 12 in readiness for final assault of strategic point. Right: Scouting enemy positions from Johore Bharu.

BRILLIANT 70-DAY DRIVE OF IMPERIAL FORCES DOWN MALAY PENINSULA TO SINGAPORE TOLD

Hitherto Undisclosed Details of World-Shattering Efforts by Intrepid Japanese Troops Revealed for First Time by Chief Staff Officer Who Planned Bold Campaign Against East Asian Base of Britain

Returning from the spot recently, the Chief of Staff of the Imperial Forces in the Malay Campaign who mapped out the strategy, disclosed on April 7, the difficulties behind the spectacular 70-day war accomplishments from the time the first landing was effected until the reduction of Singapore.

The distance between Singora where the first landing was made, to Singapore is approximately 1,100 kilometers, or about from Tokyo to Shimonoseki. In the absence of a previous record for such a gigantic operation in the history of world warfare, a great deal of difficulty had to be undergone to outline the general strategy.

However, the German operations on the western front and in Poland, though considerably shorter in period required, served to give some kind of an idea so that this was taken as a fundamental basis in mapping out the operations.

The advances made by the German forces per day averaged from 15 to 20 kilometers. Calculating on this basis, from 50 to 60 days would be required to cover the distance between northern Malaya and Singapore, plus an additional 30 days before the landing was actually effected. Considering that everything worked out smoothly and without a hitch, the occupation of Singapore would have taken about 100 days from the start of the campaign.

When I submitted the general outline of the Malay campaign to His Majesty the Emperor through the Chief of the General Staff, therefore, I said that preparations were being made on the assumption that 100 days would be needed in capturing Singapore. In other words, I reported that if the war was declared on Meijisetsu, or November 3, I felt quite sure that Singapore could be taken by Kigensetsu, or February 21, and left for my mission.

From my judgment, the occupation of Singapore by Kigensetsu could not be figured out unless the assault on the enemy got under way on November 3, but the Imperial Rescript for the declaration of war on America and Britain was not promulgated until December 8 so that I expected that even under the best of circumstances, Singapore could not be placed under Japanese control before March 10.

Transport Problem

"The greatest anxiety for prosecuting this campaign was the transportation of troops over such a long distance. How to land the men in Singora from our base on Hainan Island, therefore, was the gravest problem as the sea trip over several thousand kilometers would mean that the transports would be exposed to the danger of aerial and submarine attacks of the enemy.

In carrying out such an operation, it is common knowledge to dispatch a small number of vanguards first which are landed with the aid of the Navy Air Units, and then to send the main force, but I completely ignored this strategy and decided to land the main force from the very beginning.

Since the eastern coast of Malaya was bristling with enemy guns and bases and a large British air squadron was standing by in the vicinity of Kota Bharu, I exercised the greatest of care in leading the enemy to believe that the transports were heading for Bangkok in Thailand.

Thus, 20 odd transports left the base heading north, but on the way, the course underwent a 180 degree change, and they sped southward directly toward Singora.

Meanwhile, the Navy was of the opinion that such an extraordinary strategy, particularly when the Imperial Navy had not yet acquired the mastery of the sea was next to impossible but following a close discussion between Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces in Malaya, and a certain Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, it was finally decided to carry out the original strategy.

Another difficulty was that the enemy had many excellent air bases 100 to 200 kilometers from the proposed place of landing whereas the Japanese Air Units had to fly nearly 800 kilometers to aid the landing party. Moreover, the facilities at these bases were far from satisfactory so that it was necessary to find another base, closer to the enemy base.

Following lengthy deliberations, it was decided to build an airport on a small island not far from Kota Bharu. Then the necessary equipments were transported to this isolated island and the men, who worked throughout night and day from the very beginning of the project, succeeded in constructing the airfield in an amazingly short space of 15 days.

Prior to establishing the air base on the island, negotiations were made with the Governor-General of French Indo-China, but he would not consent to our building an airport there. Finally, without consulting the Tokyo Government or the French Indo-China authorities, we went ahead with the plan and constructed the airfield.

The creation of the hastily built airport on this small island played a vitally important role in effecting a landing at Kota Bharu for the Japanese Air Units could operate freely from the newly acquired base. It was toward the end of November that this airfield was completed.

Bold Move Decided

On the other hand, geographical conditions were such that it was impossible to bring into full play the efficiency of the Japanese Forces if they were to advance from Thailand. Therefore, a decision to alter the original strategy was arrived at, and instead of wasting about a month in constructing air bases in the southern part of Thailand preparations were made to advance toward the enemy line with only about one battalion, without waiting for the main force.

In other words, the new plan called for the Japanese Forces to conduct a blitz-advance and proceed as far as they could get. Insofar as strategy was concerned, this plan was absolutely absurd, but nevertheless it was adapted as I was confident from past experiences of carrying it out successfully.

Consequently, I immediately flew back to Tokyo and obtained an agreement to change the original strategy. The decision thus reached to make such an alteration was due to an act of great generosity on the part of the Imperial Headquarters.

Since then, my mind was filled with one thought—how to carry out this unusual strategy with success. One night, as I went to sleep after a whole day's thought over the forthcoming operations, I dreamed that the Japanese Forces, with the cooperation of Thai troops, had succeeded in capturing a bridge spanning the Perak River.

Giving reality to the hint from my dream by immediately drafting concrete plans, I decided to approach the Thai headquarters for cooperation to cross the border, but this had to be forsaken as the Thai troops clashed with the British forces at the border.

Landing on December 8

"Our landing at Singora took place at 3:40 a.m. December 8.

"The Commander-in-Chief was among the first to land. This constituted a departure from precedent. We had hotly debated exactly when the commander should land. The common sense view was that the landing of the Commander-in-Chief should be after the landing of a division of troops in the vanguard of his army.

"The Commander-in-Chief insisted, however, that he would go with the commander of the first division to land.

"From what ship the Commander-in-Chief should land also was a question. The Navy proposed that he should use a warship, holding that it would be dangerous for him to go by a transport.

"This proposal, however, met with the opposition of the Army, which pointed out that it would be impossible for a man to command an army from a warship.

"In offering to go with the commander of the first division to land, the Commander-in-Chief presumably was motivated by the desire to share his fortune with his army. There was reason to believe that he had entered into an agreement with the commander of the division by which the latter was to assume the command of the army if the former was killed during the landing of the division.

"We boarded one of the first group of vessels which were to take our forces to Singora. When we landed, we were delighted to see lamps burning brightly from the homes of the town. It was evident that there were no regulations for light control in force in the town.

Landing Successful

"Our landing operations were highly successful. We spoke to the residents but they could not understand us. We proceeded to the Japanese consulate. The staff members of the consulate were abroad. Evidently they were still not aware of our landing.

"A company of troops was sent to the British consulate. At the sight of the Japanese, many watch dogs kept by the consulate began barking furiously. Brandishing rifles, the men pushed back the beasts and made their way into the interior of the consulate.

"We were met by the consul. He spoke to me in English. I could not understand him.

"When he was finally made to understand that we were from Japan, he was open-eyed with amazement.

"Accompanied by Consul Katsuno, we then went to the police station. It was 4:30 a.m. When we approached the back gate of the station we were fired on. Thereupon, we left our automobiles and crawling on all fours we reached the gate.

"We shouted: 'The Japanese Army has come to save you. Cease firing. Take us to the chief of the station.' We saw the chief of the station with whom we made necessary arrangements.

"At 3 p.m. we boarded automobiles and went in the direction of the border. While on our way, we received information indicating that hostilities were going on near the border between Thai officials and British troops. It was clear that no time should be lost in crossing the border.

"Lieutenant Saiki, with 200 troops, was sent to meet a strong mechanized enemy force which then was reported to be advancing northward to check us. When the Saiki unit approached the border, it found that two large bridges across the border, Thai property, had been destroyed by the British troops.

Reach Thai Border

"I boarded an automobile with a small number of soldiers. The rest walked on foot. We reached the border of Thailand and Malaya on the night of December 9.

"Then suddenly the silence was broken by the explosions of shells from the enemy positions across the border. We advanced, crossed the border, and launched attacks on enemy positions.

"The resistance of the enemy was feeble. At the end of the fighting the enemy troops which included Indians were in full retreat, leaving behind tanks, guns, and other equipment.

"The problem before us now was how to cross the border of Malaya from Singora. This we decided to attempt to solve by having the Saiki unit, assisted by tanks and field guns, attack the Chanrun Fortress.

"The onslaught on the fortress, which was one of three important positions in the first line of defense for Malaya, was started at noon on December 11. It was short work to penetrate this enemy position. By 4 p.m. this fortress was completely occupied by us.

"We continued to advance and came to the Jitler Bridge. Reports from our scouts indicated that there were strong enemy forces in the neighborhood. We decided that an attack be made on the Jitler Fortress forthwith. The decision was based on information brought by an officer who reported that the defenders of the fortress were not so large in number as supposed.

"Led by this officer, the Saiki unit carried out a night attack on the enemy fortress.

"Hardly had the attack started before information came through to the effect that the enemy position was protected by pill-boxes and barbed-wire entanglements.

"The resistance of the enemy was far stronger than had been expected. By 8 a.m. the next morning, half of the troops of the Saiki unit had been killed or wounded.

"The situation evidently was unfavorable to us.

"At this junction, two regiments arrived to reinforce us. We were laying plans for a final night attack on the enemy fortress, when information reached us that the enemy had decided to abandon the fortress.

"Presently the two regiments were in hot pursuit of the enemy troops which had abandoned the fortress.

Thought He Was Outnumbered

"Among the prisoners taken in this battle was a lieutenant-general of the British Army. He confessed that the Jitler Fortress was abandoned because he thought that the defenders were outnumbered by the Japanese.

"As a matter of fact, the Japanese who participated in the attack on the fortress numbered only 400.

"Turning to the operations in the Alor Star area, they were extremely difficult because the terrain was full of bridges.

"A company of troops in cars dashed against the Alor Star Bridge which had been forced open by another group of Japanese. At this moment they were fired on by Indian troops on the opposite bank. Two officers on motor cycles were prompt to cross the bridge and charge the enemy. In the hand-to-hand fighting which ensued, one of the officers was killed and the other severely wounded.

"Hardly had this struggle ended, before the bridge was blasted by the Japanese to divert the attention of the enemy. While the enemy was rushing troops to this place, a contingent of Japanese secured control of a railway bridge not far from the Alor Star Bridge."

Attack Commenced

The Jitler Line, the same as Kota Bharu, Kuantan and Mersing, was part of the first line enemy defense, but since no Japanese was permitted to trespass in the vicinity even before the outbreak of the current war, it was indeed a surprise to find such a closely fortified zone here.

Determined to reach the Perak River from the border in a couple of days, we launched an attack on the enemy base at Chang Lung toward noon and penetrated the enemy defense line by 4 p.m. the same day.

As our troops proceeded along the asphalt road leading toward our objective, a terrific squall broke out which reduced visibility to nil as the wind-shield wipers on the automobiles failed to function. This, however, proved providential.

As we progressed our advance at a snail's pace, we noticed many enemy guns along the road but not one enemy soldier was seen in the vicinity. Further on, we saw nearly 100 enemy trucks and tanks in the rubber plantations, but they, too, were deserted. A few minutes later, a volley of shots were fired in our direction which could be traced to small shacks in a plantation. Due to the terrific downpour of rain, it was found later, the enemy troops, not even dreaming that the Japanese Forces would advance to such a point, took shelter in these shacks until it cleared up.

When the squall had passed, however, the enemy offered stiff resistance, and as there was only one road leading to the Perak River, more difficulties were to be expected unless the advance was made during the night. So we decided to launch a night attack and I sent a scout to investigate the enemy position.

Later, when one of the soldiers wounded at the first line was sent back, I learned that the enemy defense was much stronger than was first anticipated, with two to three rows of barbed wire entanglements and many batteries and pill-boxes.

A terrific battle began toward 4 a.m. the following day, and by 8 a.m., our fighting strength was considerably reduced as nearly half of the soldiers comprising the small corps were either killed or wounded in action.

A certain commander, who came up to me, said that the final moment had arrived and apologizing for a miscalculation of the enemy strength, he told me that he was going to share the fate of the remaining soldiers by going out to the fighting line. However, all responsibilities rested on my shoulders for the order to charge was given with my full understanding, so that we both decided to go to the front line and die with the soldiers.

But the enemy fire was so intense that it was practically impossible for us to get there safely. Soon afterward, one Indian soldier and a British officer surrendered. When I looked at the map in their possession, I was completely taken aback by the strength of the enemy fortifications, for every indication pointed that at least three months were required to pierce through the line with one division. Our forces, by this time, were reduced to only about 400 men.

With firm determination, we charged into the enemy line, but in the following hours which seemed an eternity, we miraculously succeeded in forcing the enemy to retreat, and finally penetrated the Jitler Line, which feat, from every angle, seemed virtually impossible with what number of men we had left. The spiritual shock the penetration of this formidable line gave to the British forces was indeed great.

After the capture of the Alor Star airfield, our air units converted it into their base, and by utilizing the gasoline left behind by the enemy, they cooperated fully with the land

(Continued on Page 2)

Army Interpreter Frees 48 Germans From Internment in Central Sumatra

The warm friendship between two of the leading Axis nations was dramatically enhanced when a Japanese interpreter in military service rescued 48 Germans from an internment camp at Batusankal in Central Sumatra where they had been imprisoned for the past two years, according to an Asahi report from Palembang.

The man who accomplished this feat is an Army interpreter named Teruo Yasutake. Mr. Yasutake has tendered meritorious service in reconnaissance duty as well as in natives guidance.

A note written by Mr. Yasutake follows:

"March 16, 5 a.m. (Japan Time)

"Going in advance of the Japanese troops, I started at 5 a.m. from a motorcycle, leading 13 Indonesian place 200 kilometers from Padan by detectives including Junity Sfutt.

"After having covered about 50 kilometers on the way to Padan, we found the road made impassable by mines buried underground. I called for the natives living nearby and asked them to repair the road, leaving all the subordinate detectives except Mr. Sfutt to supervise the work.

"Mr. Sfutt and I went ahead for about 10 kilometers and arrived at a bridge, which had been blasted by the retreating enemy. The natives had already started to repair it under the leadership of the village head. As we drove 16 kilometers farther on, we came to another bridge, which also had been destroyed. I called together the natives and said, 'the Imperial Japanese Army troops are marching forward

(Continued on Page 2)

LIST OF CANDIDATES NOW TOTALING 927

118 New Names Added During Tuesday—1,000 Mark Likely To Be Topped

NINE NOMINEES DECLINE

Lecture Campaigns to Be Launched From April 10 to Prepare for Election

Most of the candidates for election to the House of Representatives seem to have finished registering with the total reaching 927 by Tuesday evening. During April 7, 118 candidates added their names to the list.

The candidates registered are divided into 544 new men, 331 present members and 52 former members. Out of this total, those recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council number 403 or 44 per cent. Present members of the House who registered for re-election consist of 229 members of the Yokusan Domei, 29 of the Dokokai, 25 of the Koa Domei, 13 of the Giin Club, and 35 Independents. The Toho-kai recommended 35 candidates, of which four are present members of the House belonging to the Koa Domei.

Registrations have been made very early on the whole, and as the number has rapidly increased, a very close contest is expected in many electional districts. At the same time, nine recommended persons have already refused to run for election, and it is believed some more may decline the recommendation.

The total number of candidates may exceed 1,000, but as 927 have already registered, those who may file in the future are regarded as very few.

The Imperial Rule Assitance Political Structure Council will commence its election campaign by holding lecture meetings throughout the country, as it has already fulfilled its important task of recommending proper persons for election.

The Council has decided upon its schedule of campaign lectures. As lecturers selected by the Council are General Nobuyuki Abe, Dr. Seiko Ota, Ryutaro Nagai, Lieutenant-General Kinzo Watanabe, Aiichiro Toyama, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Hachisaburo Hirao and others.

The first of the series of lecture meetings will begin at Tokyo on April 10, and General Abe, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki and Hachisaburo Hirao will speak at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 1 p.m. April 10. Lecture meetings will be held at Hiroshima on April 11, at Sendai on April 12, at Sapporo on April 12, at Nagoya on April 13 and at Kobe on April 15.

Cripps Plan Opposed

Domei

BERLIN, April 7.—Hazrat Mirza Baschiruddin president of the Amadiah League, one of the Mohammedan sects, issued a statement today opposing Sir Stafford Cripps' proposal on the grounds that it is contrary to the interests of the Mohammedans, according to a report reaching here from New Delhi.

Sato Presents Credentials

Domei

MOSCOW, April 7.—Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, called at the Kremlin this afternoon and presented his credentials to Mikhail I. Kalinin, Chief of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

SERVICES OBSERVED FOR 9 NAVAL HEROES

Hibiya Park Thronged With Worshippers as Joint Rites Held by Navy Ministry

ITALY SENDS MESSAGE

Bereaved Mothers Visit Admiral Shimada Who Offers Words of Encouragement

The naval joint funeral for the nine War Gods who shared the fate of their submarines in the battle of Pearl Harbor was held under the chairmanship of Rear-Admiral Yoshimasa Nakahara, chief of the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry, at Hibiya Park from 2 p.m. today.

The nine heroes, whose names will remain to posterity for their sublime spirit, are:

Commander Naoji Iwasa; Lieutenant-Commander Shigemi Furuno; Lieutenant-Commander Masaji Yokoyama; Lieutenant Akira Hiro-o; Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Naokichi Sasaki, Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Shigenori Yokoyama; Chief Warrant Officer Kiyoshi Inagaki; Chief Warrant Officer Sadamu Uyeda and Chief Warrant Officer Yoshio Katayama.

Italy Sends Message

Among the many messages sent by distinguished personages here and abroad to the rites was one from Admiral Arturo Riccardi, undersecretary of the Italian Navy Ministry. Full text of the message as given by Stefani follows:

> "On the occasion of the solemn funerals for the crew of the special submarine flotilla, I express the profound homage that the Italian Navy pays to the memory of those who, sacrificing everything, gave their lives to the Fatherland.
>
> "In achieving their mission, the heroes knew and know that their material death does not signify the end of their lives, but it means the communion with the life of the Japanese nation represented by the August Person of His Majesty the Emperor.
>
> "They rise to the symbol of the military virtue and the strong will to serve the Fatherland in arms.
>
> The unanimous admiration and the worship of their remembrance will ensure the eternal gratitude to these heroes that, achieving memorable actions, actions conceived by valiant commanders and realized with the utmost resolution, announced all over the world the entry of Japan in the war that the nations of the Tripartite Pact are fighting to ensure a new order of Peace and Justice to the world.
>
> "In the sky of the purest heroes, the flotilla of Pearl Harbor comes today to join the flotilla of the Italian comrades that in the victorious forcing of the English naval bases of Suda, Malta, Gibraltar and Alexandria, died on the shining way of the Great Voluntary Sacrifice."
>
> ARTURO RICCARDI

Visit With Shimada

Meanwhile, members of the bereaved families of these honored nine who came to Tokyo in order to attend the function at Hibiya Park visited the official residence of Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, the Navy Minister, on Tuesday afternoon.

The Navy Minister, after being in-

(Continued on Page 2)

Details of Brilliant Malay Campaign Disclosed by Officer Who Planned Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

units in their advance.

On December 23, we captured Taiping and 13 days after our landing, the enemy base at Perak was taken. Thus we reached the Perak Bridge in a considerably short space of time.

Troops Start Move

The OO Troops were dispatched from the vicinity of Taiping on December 31, and on the following day they attacked Kampar and its neighborhood. On the other hand the OO Battalion, with Sumatra as its base, adopted the strategy of attacking the enemy from the flank, in the face of fierce bombardments by enemy planes. General Headquarters, in sanctioning this plan, anticipated that half of the OO Regiment would be drowned.

The troops which had been dispatched from Taiping by boat landed near Kampar, and commenced a fierce onslaught, but the enemy put up a stiff resistance, so that the battle raged fierce and long. At this point fresh troops were also dispatched by boat to reinforce the first batch of troops.

A squadron of warplanes accompanied the troops to act as an escort. These troops, fighting down the coast, happened, by chance, to enter a British naval base. The enemy certainly did not expect that the Japanese would venture in this manner into their base, they were astonished to say the least. They thought that a fleet of Japanese warships had come to attack them, and fled without putting up any resistance.

Such daring tactics were the despair of the British commanders, for this episode soon became known all over the peninsula.

The capture of Kuala Lumpur, the Federal Capital, was accomplished with such neck-or-nothing methods, that the enemy could not put up any sort of resistance. The fall of Kuala Lumpur crumbled the fighting spirit of the enemy, and it marks the turning point in the Malay Campaign.

The history of the Malay Campaign is incomplete without mention of the Sulim Battle. This battle took place in the course of a flanking movement carried out by the boat-troops. The Battle is so well known that it needs no description here. It differs from the Battle of the Jitler Line, in that it was a fight to the finish. The Jitler Battle dealt a crushing blow to the morale of the enemy, and the Sulim Battle completely choked the breath out of them.

The Commander of the 00 Regiment, aided by two tank companies, burst through the enemy lines, and on January 7 launched an offensive.

'Human Bullets' Win

The Sulim Battle was fierce in the extreme, and was marked by superhuman feats of bravery, both by the infantry and by the tank corps. But the enemy could do nothing in the face of the Japanese "sutemi-seppo," or human-bullet tactics, and their lines crumbled one after the other.

As a result of the battle the Japanese took more than 400 cannons. More than 500 of the enemy lay dead on the battlefield.

The road leading out of Sulim was a straight, metalled road lined on both sides by jungles. The enemy, in fleeing, discarded their arms, so that they might not be encumbered in their ignominous retreat.

Thousands became prisoners, but the Japanese could not waste time over them. As the troops sped along the road out of Sulim, the prisoners, who were lined up on both sides, saluted their conquerors as they passed on to further conquests. History has no such parallel. Such was the Battle of Sulim.

The enemy troops escaping from Sulim fled to Kuala Lumpur, but even there they had no time to rest. From Kuala Lumpur they fled to the northern part of Johore, but the Japanese troops were close on their heels, and they had to flee again. They had to keep on fleeing, as the Japanese troops gave them no time to rally and make a stand.

The defenses of Kuantan were considered impregnable, for the coast was precipitous, and behind the coast lay the thick Malay jungle. The British certainly did not expect the Japanese to burst through this wide expanse of forest and emerge to the rear of Kuantan. To accomplish this, the Japanese troops marched 20 to 30 miles a day through the jungle, without rest, without sleep, and without taking a single drop of water or a single morsel of food.

The troops that had marched through the forests from Singora were too tired after they had attacked Kuala Lumpur, for they had been on the move continuously for 35 days, without rest and food. The OO Troops were, therefore, ordered to take their place, and were dispatched by boat.

Troops were also sent to Gemas from Kuala Lumpur, including a tank corps and an engineering corps. The distance was 160 kilometers, and it was planned to cover the distance in three days.

This vanguard repaired all the bridges and the damaged portions of the road leading south, and the troops which had been resting behind followed them later by trucks, so that in effect it was the same as if they had not rested. From Gemas southward, therefore, they were able to take an active part in the operations with the other troops.

Gemas Is Taken

The boat-troops, meanwhile, traveled down the coast, attacking the enemy from the flank, and striking terror into their hearts, for they did not know when to expect the next attack. The enemy had prepared their last stand at Gemas, and as a result it was the stiffest fight they put up, but they could do nothing against the irresistible onslaughts of the Japanese. Gemas fell, as other enemy bases had fallen, and even the enemy brigadier commander fell as a prisoner into Japanese hands.

The enemy thereupon withdrew to Singapore to prepare their last stand there.

It was generally regarded that the defenses of Singapore were very strong on the section facing the sea, but comparatively weak to the landward. Most of the 45cm. cannon were on the seaward side.

Since the Japanese troops had swept down the peninsula, it was expected that Singapore would be taken fairly easily, but also it was expected that the enemy would fight to the last man.

Since the fall of Kuala Lumpur, the plan for the assault on Singapore had been drawn up. To each cannon had been given 1,000 shells. Many hundreds of boats had been prepared, and it was arranged that every man would take part in the general assault.

At this point, the railway was repaired, and the ammunition was sent down. Moreover, trucks were dispatched to Singora to bring the troops that had landed there down to the front line at full speed. It was useless to land troops so near the enemy and at a great risk at this juncture, so they were landed at Singora, from where they could be transported in safety by truck to the desired place.

By January 31 the whole plan for the attack of Singapore had been completed.

It was originally intended that the 00 Troops should attack from the flank, the 00 Troops from the causeway, and the 00 Troops from the west. But after taking into consideration the latest developments, part of the original plan was remapped.

The strategy adopted aimed at making the enemy fight in detached portions, and to give them no chance of massing together at any center. Moreover, whilst the enemy was made to fight in far-flung formations, it was arranged that the Japanese troops should have a focal point where they could mass together, and which would centralize the field of operations.

The OO Troops were ordered to make a fake move eastward of Johore Bharu, to give the enemy the impression that the Japanese were going to attack from the northeast, and they were given the authority to act independently according to circumstances. The XX Troops massed in the frontal portion to overawe the enemy, and the YY Troops were hidden deep in the rear in the rubber forests.

Scouting parties, consisting of officers only, were dispatched, and the natives were ordered to withdraw behind a line 20 kilometers to the north. Not a single native was allowed below this line. This was done in order to prevent any casualties among them, and to prevent a leakage of military secrets.

This proved to be an excellent strategical move, for the enemy failed to guess the Japanese intentions till the last moment. During the night, cars with glaring headlights were driven to the east, and every effort was made to draw the enemy's attention in that direction.

Ubin Island Attacked

There is a small island called Ubin in the Johore Straits. Learning that the island was poorly defended, about 400 of our troops attacked the island on the night of February 8, prior to the crossing of the same straits by the main part of the Imperial Forces. This attack was largely intended to make the enemy believe that the Japanese assault on Singapore Island would come from the east.

I watched the attack of the island from the coast of the Johore Straits. Strange to say, I was praying at that time that the enemy on the island would come out with a fierce counter-attack. Many of our small transports loaded with men sped one after another toward the island. Through the darkness of the night I attentively looked toward the island to see how our attack would be met by the enemy.

Minute after minute passed and the time at last came when the first of our transports was believed to have approached its destination, but no answer by the enemy in any form, could I see or hear. The enemy, if there were any, remained completely silent. Soon the signal for the safe landing of our troops on the island shot into the sky.

Thus, we succeeded in carrying out one of our strategies to make the enemy believe that our Singapore attack would come from the east. To make this plan more effective, we carried some of our heavy guns onto the island, and shelled the Singapore fortress.

The bombardment by our artillery from the island was first answered by Singapore with some gunfire on the afternoon of the 8th. Thus, making sure of the success of our plan, we had managed things in such a manner that other troops could in the meantime cross the Johore Straits to Singapore Island following other routes. It was at that time that all of our artillery pieces in the neighborhood were put into full action, orders being issued that each piece could consume 1,000 shells a day. I still vividly remember how all the neighborhood resounded with the thunder of gunfire from both our positions and the enemy's. It also presented a picturesque sight as if thousands of fireworks were being shot all at a time.

Table Now Turned

At that time, Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Malay area, was in the palace of the King at Johore Bharu. The Commander-in-Chief as well as the officers and men had so far suffered every kind of privation and hardship. So it seemed quite befitting that our commander should occupy a fine palace just at the time when British strength in Singapore Island was completely collapsing. That would serve as a very good answer to the British high-handed administration over the whole area, we thought.

As for the headquarters of our many large units, they, too, were moving gradually southward. When the unit commanders learned that the Commander-in-Chief himself had advanced so far south as Johore Bharu, they tried to move their headquarters further south. Thus by 12 p.m. on February 8, all the units under the Commander-in-Chief had removed their headquarters across Johore Straits into the island of Singapore.

The moving of these unit headquarters, each with their staff officers and men and also accompanied by other men and officers belonging to the units across the waters under cover of night, was another thing I could not very easily forget because I followed it with my own eyes.

The dark sky over the straits was incessantly lit up with gunfire coming from all directions. There was a stiff wind blowing over the waters. The roar of the our artillery was so terrifying to hear that we felt ourselves shaken to the core, while the shells from the enemy seemed comparatively little. So I thought the landings of our various units were being carried out without meeting with much resistance, which proved far from the truth as later I began to receive reports that the landings were being met with hard resistance.

On the morning of February 10, after the landing of a certain unit, the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Yamashita was also removed across Johore Straits to the Eager airfield. A little before the headquarters was placed there, I called at the headquarters of the Mudaguchi unit and met the unit commander. The first thing I noticed when I saw him was a large blood stain on his left shoulder. I asked if something was the matter with him, to which he replied that I should not ask such a question.

Fierce Fighting Seen

Apparently the unit commander had been wounded, but he tried to hide it, thinking that the disclosure would discourage the men under his command. He was engaged in his work as composedly as usual. Then I found one of his staff officers was missing and asked his whereabouts, to which the unit commander said the officer had been seriously wounded by a hand grenade thrown by an enemy. This made me think the unit's fighting must have been very severe. As I know that any hand grenade is of no use when thrown beyond the distance of 15 meters, I realized that even the staff officers of the unit came near to the enemy. The unit had 1,000 men killed in its fighting.

I talked with the unit commander for some time. Meantime, the fury of war was being unleashed, with guns roaring and bombing planes zooming overhead.

By that time, there was a fierce battle raging near Bukit Timah. Two of the Imperial Units had been thrown against the fortress. There was as yet no remarkable progress in the situation there, according to the report received from the units' headquarters. Somehow, I thought that Bukit Timah must be occupied that day because the Commander-in-Chief had expectations that the fortress would have the Sun flag fluttering on it the next day, Empire Day, in Japan. This intention I disclosed before Unit Commander Mudaguchi but regretted that our best artillery would not arrive in time when the power of heavy guns was most needed for the anticipated occupation. Lieutenant-General Mudaguchi, answered that he would move his unit toward Bukit Timah at once.

Enemy Greatly Confused

The enemy side was then in a state of terrified confusion. If we waited for the arrival of the artillery corps, the enemy would have time to regain their composure, be reinforced with more arms and men and would succeed in entering the main defense line which was strengthened with thick concrete. If such a situation came about, the enemy defense would not be broken down in 10 days or even 20.

Thus, I concluded that it was just the time to launch a wholesale offense. This decision proved considering from the result, a great success. All the units commenced a brave, terrible offensive.

From 5 p.m. on February 10, night raids were carried out and after furious hand-to-hand fights, one unit captured the Bukit Timah Height early on the morning of the following day, which was Empire Day. We felt assured that we had occupied Singapore for the first time when Bukit Timah was taken.

On the morning of the same day, we scattered pamphlets from airplanes urging the enemy to surrender, but no answer came from them. On the contrary, the bombardment from enemy positions was intensified toward evening of the same day. The enemy fire was indeed indescribably terrific. Each and every kind of gun was employed.

Under these circumstances, the Japanese could not advance even an inch. Taking advantage of the opportunity, the enemy even attempted counter-attacks. Three hundred guns, both of the British and the Japanese, roared frantically. Bukit Timah was literally wrapped in gunfire.

Our soldiers on the foremost front, however, continued their drive inch by inch, steadily and persistently from the morning of February 12. On the following morning, they occupied the MacRich reservoir. Meanwhile, hand-to-hand, fights were being waged around Bukit Timah and the Gap Road fortresses.

In the meantime, our artillery units commenced action, violently bombing the enemy artillery positions in and around the Farrell Park and Fort Canning Barracks. A little later, heavy guns arrived at our front. I ordered the artillery to shell all the larger buildings in the city of Singapore as they were used as military establishments.

Lady Thomas Pleads

We later learned that the wife of Sir Thomas Shenton Thomas, the Governor-General of the Straits Settlements, terrified by the Japanese bombardment, asked her husband on February 15 to order the suspension of the battle. This might have been one of the causes of the fall of Singapore.

However, the enemy was also desperate. The British were alive to their honor as the nationals of a first-class Power of the world and knew what grave situation would meet them if Singapore was taken.

Dog-fights were being incessantly fought on all fronts. On the morning of February 5, battles were continued as fiercely as before and the enemy showed no sign of weakening. Our soldiers on the foremost front launched offensive after offensive.

As for the 1,000 rounds of shells allotted to each cannon, 400 of them had been fired against Singapore Island from Johore Bharu. The artillery corps landed on Singapore with the remaining 600 shells for each cannon and fired 400 of them before the morning of February 15.

On the morning of February 15, we received a report that the Mutaguchi unit would launch a bayonet charge at the last stronghold of the enemy. I went out to the foremost front to inspect the situation.

Bombardment Becomes Fierce

The bombardment from the enemy line was more than relentless. The roofs of the houses around the foremost line were being blasted one by one and the glass panes of my car had been shattered to pieces by bullet and shrapnel before we arrived at the front.

As we reached the regimental headquarters on the foremost front a few minutes before 10 a.m., it was being subjected to concentrated fire from the enemy. The headquarters was surrounded by the scattering fragments of shells, sand was blown up by the explosions of bombs, and houses were blasted to pieces.

The roar of explosions were deafening and we could not hear one another even if we yelled at the top of our voices. Shrapnel and fragments of shells and other materials hit the steel helmets worn by the living soldiers and made metallic sounds every time they struck.

I have never worn a steel helmet in any battle I had ever taken part in, but this time I wished I had brought one. The soldiers were bravely firing their guns under the protection of their steel helmets, but as I had none, many lumps appeared on my head where the fragments struck me.

Meanwhile, enemy shells incessantly exploded among and around us. We were almost choked by the sand and wind blown up by the explosions. The situation being as it was, it was impossible to launch a bayonet charge at the scheduled time. We were forced to postpone our drive.

Under the unimaginably vehement bombardment from both sides, the time passed until it was noon. Still the enemy did not show any sign of weakening. At 3 p.m., it was the same. The British still kept on fighting.

Meanwhile, a tragic sentiment began to prevail among the officers of the headquarters. Some of the officers proposed to launch a charge as the condition would not improve even if we waited. Doubtful if we could attain successful results if we dared to launch a bayonet charge under such heavy fire, I suggested that we wait till night and carry out a night-raid.

Meets Lt.-Gen. Mutaguchi

I went back to the headquarters to make out a new plan and then drove to the headquarters of the 00 Units toward evening. When I arrived there, the officers of the staff were eagerly trying to stop Lieutenant-General Renya Mutaguchi, the Commander of the unit, who insisted on going to the foremost front to inspect conditions. The officers of the staff asked me to dissuade the Commander from going there.

I said to Commander Mutaguchi, "It is not time for you to go out to the front. The troops under your command are fighting with all their might and expect to launch a decisive drive at twilight. Please rest assured, as all the soldiers are in high spirits. Moreover, if you were to go to the front, the commanders of the corps under your command would take your visit as urgent or encouragement and would order their forces to make a forced charge. Consequently, unnecessary losses, I'm afraid, may be suffered by the troops. So it is not the proper time for you to visit the front. Please postpone it till tomorrow morning."

The Commander, who had been listening to me silently in the tent of the headquarters of the 00 Unit, shed a big tear-drop and said, "I am not going to the front with such an intention. No, I have no such petty, mean intention as to urge the troops on to the first line. Neither do I think that the men under my command will take my visit as meaning urgent.

To Shake Hands Only

"Perhaps, the troops under my command will launch a desperate drive with the colors at the head of their lines. Then, I presume, many officers and men, including the heads of regiments and battalions will die. And so I wish to meet them and shake hands with them so that they may die glorious deaths as the soldiers of the Japanese Empire. The officers and men under my command know well my intention and feeling. I hope they will warmly welcome me."

More tears ran down the face of Commander Mutaguchi, as he spoke. I could not prevent the tears welling from my own eyes. This more than cordial relationship between the senior and junior officers, I thought with deep emotion, was the unique characteristic of the Imperial Army. I felt a sentiment of profound joy rising in my heart. I had nothing more to say.

"Then, please visit the men on the foremost line," I said. The Commander silently nodded.

Learns of Surrender

While I was returning from the Headquarters after reporting on the development at the firing line, enemy shells burst all around us, and on the way to the front, I received a telephone message that the British forces had surrendered. But just at that moment, fierce firing was still continuing in front of our position. The united efforts of all sections of our forces finally brought about this glorious victory.

We were fully prepared, expecting that the enemy would appear, but they never came. The height of Bukit Timah, important fortress of the enemy, was suppressed by a night attack launched on February 10. The enemy forces made repeated counter-attacks, but our forces advanced and cut off the enemy from their road of retreat.

Finally at 7:50 p.m. on February 15, the enemy surrendered, although their military strength was several times that of our forces. At first, we estimated their strengh at a certain figure and advanced against them fully convinced of victory, but it was learned later that their strength was several times that of ours. The fighting was fierce because we fought against such great odds.

When we asked the prisoners how many months they thought they could hold out, they replied, "We never thought in months, we thought in years. If we held Singapore for one or two years, then Germany would weaken in the meanwhile and the Allies would become stronger and be placed in an advantageous position and Singapore would never fall."

The Governor-General of Singapore, Sir Thomas Shenton Thomas, was very arrogant and he was put in Changi prison. The Changi prison was divided into two parts, one for the Britons and another for the Asiatics.

The cells for the Britons had beds and toilets, but those for the Asiatics had no furniture and had concrete floors. Our diplomats were kept in the section for the Asiatics and when the Governor-General was questioned why the Japanese diplomats were there, he replied that the prison was the safest place. Then we said "Well then, we will put you in the safest place too."

The Governor-General, who used to live luxuriously in his gorgeous residence was thus put into a solitary cell with nothing but a concrete floor. From that life of yesterday, his mode of living had suddenly and greatly changed. He had to walk about 10 miles carrying a bottle of water and a blanket under the scorching sun and was pushed forward by our men, to the prison. Had such an arrogant person ever dreamed that he would be thrown into prison and made to sleep on the concrete floor of the Changi prison? But as the Japanese had received cruel treatment at his hands before, he was only receiving his due.

When I examined the place where the Japanese residents were interned, I saw scrawled on the wall with nails many words telling of the miserable life and cruel treatment undergone by our people, who were kept there by the British authorities.

Reveals British Cruelties

They were subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment. Some were put into heavy oil tanks and some were confined in a leper hospital together with the lepers. Some were housed within barbed-wire fenced compounds in the open, without any protection against sun or rain. There are proofs that the Japanese, who were detained were not properly fed. We were shown actual cases of British cruelty toward our people. Thus, we were determined to thoroughly punish the Britons and consequently put the Governor-General into Changi prison.

I wonder how he could shamelessly surrender to us while he had acted so dishonorably and cruelly toward the Japanese. Such is the true and inhuman characteristics of the British people, who speak of justice, humanity and chivalry.

"British prisoners are taken out in groups of 50 or 100 to the city and put to work in clearing streets or other tasks whenever necessary under the surveillance of a few guards. Malays and Chinese watch them with surprise and curiosity as those Britons had so long haughtily lorded it over them. At the same time, they have realized how great Japan is and how strong the Japanese soldiers are in battle.

The brave and courageous fighting of the Japanese Forces was soon told by the British soldiers escaping from Singapore to the Netherlands East Indies and thus, before the Japanese Forces opened their attack on the East Indies, the inhabitants there were in utter fear of the Japanese.

Consequently, when the Shoji detachment landed on Java, the Netherlands East Indies troops surrendered instantly.

As, a staff officer of this Shoji detachment, there was Colonel Yamashita. Colonel Yamashita was to meet the enemy general. The Netherlands East Indies forces were consternated as they wondered how rapidly the Japanese Forces would act, as they thought that Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Malaya, had come to Java. Thus, the enemy forces in Java and Sumatra were easily suppressed.

Even though it was explained that it was Colonel Yamashita and not Lieutenant-General Yamashita, the enemy could not understand.

In short, the Malay operation was executed without following the usual set tactics, but we recklessly advanced with full conviction, always making the first move before the enemy was aware of it.

Dispatched Best Troops

To the Malay Campaign, the best of our troops were detailed, and the Army cooperated with us, giving first importance to this campaign. The Navy, too, gave wholeheartedly their cooperation, assigning a great Admiral to the operations. The Army and Navy, officers and men, became of one mind in the execution of the Malay operation for the destruction of Singapore, the base of British imperialism in East Asia.

Commanders and men alike shared all hardships, and unit commanders were always at the front of their troops. Their spiritual unity and cooperation brought about the victory of Singapore. It is not due to the power of any single man. It is not the victory won by those who returned alive. Those 3,300 gallant heroes, who died in the Malay Campaign had laid the very foundation of the glorious victory.

After the surrender of Singapore, there arose a question whether or not a formal triumphant entry into the city would be held. But Lieutenant-General Yamashita said:

"What merit can those remaining alive boast of? The war has not yet ended and the war is yet to be fought. We must prepare for the next operation."

Rites Held for Dead

Thus, the proposed triumphant entry was cancelled. Instead, it was proposed that in entering the city, to those 3,300 souls would be reported the surrender of Singapore and prayers offered and subsequently, memorial services for them were held in place of the triumphant entry.

Also at the memorial services, the units that scored special achievements and fought bravely at various important battles in the Malay Campaign were given special acknowledgement. Thus, giving up a festive display over the surrender of Singapore, we immediately commenced the Sumatra operation.

I had participated in the operations at Shansi, Nomonhan, and other battles, and I realized that the strongest forces I had ever met were the Chinese soldiers. Next come the Soviet troops, followed by the English, Australian and Indian troops in the order mentioned. It is quite significant that the Chinese, another East Asian race, are the strongest of the enemies we have fought.

Press Comments

Wednesday, April 8

NICHI NICHI—Naval Funeral for Nine Heroes
ASAHI—Reason for Invincibility of Imperial Forces

Naval Funeral for Nine Heroes

NICHI NICHI—Joint funeral rites will be observed this afternoon for the nine war heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla. On this occasion, we cannot help renewing our respect and heartfelt admiration for them.

Brilliant military achievements attained by the Imperial Army and Navy Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are, indeed, milestones in war history. The immortal achievements in the Sea Battle of Hawaii, accomplished on the very day war was declared have paved the way for the consecutive victories of the Imperial Forces.

The practical annihilation of the United States Pacific Fleet at the outset of the war struck terror into the hearts of the American public and threw them into utter confusion and despair. In Japan, on the contrary, the report stirred the entire nation and further enhanced the morale of the Imperial Forces.

This distinguished achievement was made possible by the peerless loyalty and bravery of the officers and men participated in the operations as well as by ceaseless training for many years. The valor and gallantry manifested by the heroes of the five special submarines and the 29 warplanes would make even the gods weep. Originality, zeal, courage and excellent technique shown by the nine heroes are, indeed, matchless. Their godly attitude, laying down their lives calmly for the cause of the Empire, has stirred the patriotic zeal of the entire nation and made the people pledge further service to the State.

It is not by chance that our glorious military achievements have been extended further south. The nine heroes were, indeed, the incarnation of gods defending the country. Their loyalty and valor shall be commemorated forever in our national history together with other loyal and patriotic heroes of the Empire.

Reason for Invincibility of Imperial Forces

ASAHI—Details of our military operations in Malaya were disclosed by a senior staff officer of the Japanese Expeditionary Force there. It is a historic war document, and it vividly indicates how well the Imperial Forces fought on that front.

The indescribable pains taken by the High Command for strategy, the matchless fighting spirit of officers and men, the close collaboration between the Army and Navy Forces as well as between various Army units and the warm sentiment existing between officers and men are vividly and impressingly pictured in the report.

Even as outsiders, we can imagine the unusual pains taken by the High Command in making plans. But the report disclosed by the staff officer taught us once again how keen and quick their judgment and decision must be to cope with rapidly changing situations.

It is hardly necessary to reiterate here the peerless fighting spirit of our officers and men. The heroic fighting put up by our troops in the attack on enemy positions in Bukit Timah and other strategic points make us renew our gratitude of being Japanese subjects protected by the mighty Imperial Forces.

During the China Affair, close cooperation between the Army and Navy was shown to the nation. The most cordial spirit prevailing in the conversations between Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Malaya, and the commander-in-chief of one of our naval fleets, indeed, forms a source of our glorious victory.

As a good example of close collaboration maintained among various Army units, we learn that our engineering corps repaired over 250 bridges in the face of enemy attacks in order to facilitate the advance of other units. Such sacrificing spirit manifested by the engineering units made it possible for our forces to advance on an average of 20 kilometers per day, which is unprecedented in war history.

We vividly feel the warm paternal sentiment manifested by commanding officers toward their subordinates in the attitude shown by Lieutenant-General Mutaguchi, the commander of a unit on the firing front in Singapore.

We are happy to confess that our understanding of the war has been deepened by reading this report. At the same time, we cannot help renewing our thanks to the officers and men on the front lines.

Army Interpreter Frees 48 Germans in Prison

(Continued From Page 1)

in order to save you. If the drive of the Japanese Army were to be delayed, the advent of peace and order in this sector would also be delayed.'

"About 300 Indonesians came out of their quarters with tools and set to work repairing the wrecked bridge. Six kilometers ahead, we found another bridge completely destroyed. As the river was 50 meters wide and five meters deep making it impossible to build a new bridge in a few days, I sent a message to the troops driving behind me stating that the advance of troops would be impossible.

"Upon learning here that some Germans were interned at Batusankal, Mr. Sfutt and I immediately set out for this town.

"At 7 p.m. we arrived at the office of the internment camp in Batusankal. I posted a notice at the office which read 'Occupied by the Japanese Army.' Then I told the Dutch chief jailer that I had come in advance of the Japanese troops, which were scheduled to arrive there by the following day at the latest, and asked him to lead us to the internment camp.

"Meanwhile, hearing of my arrival, more than 2,000 natives came to the barracks and welcomed me with deafening shouts. As I stepped out of the office, they thronged around me and begun to toss me in the air. Mr. Sfutt told the excited natives that it was not the way of polite Indonesians, and advised them to become calm. I learned with deep emotion how these Indonesians had been looking forward to the arrival of the Imperial troops.

"Barracks were seen enclosed by barbed-wire entanglements on top of a nearby hill. As I walked up to the hill, I found many Germans clutching to the barbed-wire fence and looking intensely at me. Their eyes were full of joy. Arriving at the gate of the prison, I ordered the armed policemen to open the gate instantly. The gate of the internment camps, where these Germans had been leading a wretched life for the past two years, was opened at last.

"The internees said that they had been looking forward to this day for a long time. They looked almost choked with tears of joy as they shouted, 'Banzai!'

"Then I said to them, 'Be free from anxiety. You have now been freed completely from danger or worry. The Japanese Army has given you liberty'."

Meanwhile, two Yomiuri correspondents in Palembang sent some interesting information here Saturday concerning Junity Sfutt, the Indonesian patriot who accompanied Mr. Yasutake in his drive to Batusankal.

Born in Menad, Mr. Sfutt is a pure Indonesian. After graduating from a middle-school in Menad, he became indignant at the maladministration of the Dutch authorities and devoted himself to the nationalist movement. Until recently he had been working as the chauffeur of a Dutch Army officer in order to secretly investigate the conditions of the Dutch Army. When the Japanese Forces landed on Sumatra, he voluntarily offered to cooperate with the Army Intelligence Service, and has since been enthusiastically helping Mr. Yasutake.

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Services Observed For 9 Naval Heroes

(Continued From Page 1)

troduced to each member of the bereaved families, asked them to be seated and conveyed the following kind message.

"Your sons and brothers have rendered distinguished services to the State which undoubtedly served to set an excellent example not only to we naval men but to all the Japanese subjects as well.

"As a general rule, the funeral services of those connected with the Imperial Navy are conducted at the respective naval stations to which they belong, but it has been decided that the current funeral is to be made an exception and to hold it in Tokyo jointly.

"Such an extraordinary function has never been recorded in the history of Japan save for an occasion during the Russo-Japanese War when similar services were held for Lieutenant-Commander Hirose and Chief Warrant Officer Sugino.

"Some days ago, I visited the home of the late Lieutenant-Commander Iwasa, but as my work at the Navy Ministry forces me to stay at the office most of the time, instead of making a personal call to the homes of other members of the Special Attack Flotilla, I dispatched a proxy to pay respects to the spirits of the departed heroes.

"However, as soon as circumstances permit me to do so, I shall visit the homes of each one of you to offer incense."

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